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SHARP DEBATE OPENS EICHMANN TRIAL

Hausner Replies to Defence Bid on Court's 'Partiality'

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The trial of Adolf Eichmann — empowered by the Nazi regime to implement the "final solution of the Jewish Problem" through biological annihilation of the Jewish People — began yesterday morning in the courtroom in Beit Ha'am in Jerusalem.

The most dramatic moment of the opening session — in addition to the gasp that followed the first public appearance of Eichmann, who listened stolidly to the indictment — came with the contention of Dr. Robert Servatius, defence counsel for Eichmann, that doubts must be entertained of the impartiality of the judges.

"The disqualification of a judge may arise from the fact that he himself, or a close relative, was affected by acts included in the indictment. This may be considered to be the case, as the entire Jewish People was concerned in this catastrophe of extermination. The question whether such absence of prejudice in fact exists is beside the point; it is enough that it may be thought to exist."

Rising to answer, Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney General said pointedly, but without raising his voice, "If your assumption is correct... every Jewish judge, not only here in Israel, but in every place in the world, should be denied the right to judge Eichmann... because this judge had suffered injury at his hands. You say that only those who did not get hurt are qualified to judge him... for this judge would be neutral."

"But I say," Mr. Hausner continued, his voice rising, "if there is a person in this world who knows of the Nazi atrocities and yet remains neutral, this person, I say, should be disqualified. The question," he continued, "is not the neutrality of the judges, but whether the judges can hand down fair and impartial justice." Mr. Hausner concluded by saying that this court was well able to do so.

Although a crowd formed outside Beit Ha'am hours before the trial began the first persons were admitted into the brightly lit courtroom shortly after 8 a.m. The atmosphere was subdued and remained quiet as the courtroom filled. Mr. Hausner was the first person to take his seat on the advocates' bench, and he was followed a few minutes later by Mr. Dieter Wechtenbruch, assistant to Dr. Servatius, who made his appearance next.

Mr. Hausner and Mr. Wechtenbruch exchanged a few pleasantries, and then the rest of the Prosecution took their places. They were Mr. Y. Baror, Tel Aviv District Attorney; Mr. Gavriel Bach, Deputy State Attorney; Dr. Jacob Robinson, advisor to the Prosecution; and Mr. Zvi Terlo, Deputy State Attorney.

At 8.57 a.m., the concealed door in the wall behind the bullet-proof glass dock opened quietly and Eichmann was ushered into the dock. Two policemen, in smart dark uniforms, followed him. Eichmann put his hands on the armrests of his chair, a plain plywood chair stained a light brown, and lowered himself stiffly into the seat. His guards sat down behind him and to either side.

A ripple ran through the courtroom as the spectators realised that Eichmann had appeared. Everyone turned to look at him.

One spectator said: "But he looks like an ordinary person."

"That's what's so terrible," he was answered.

Except for the slightest of nods to those sitting at the Defence bench, he made no other voluntary action.

Face Averted

He sat erect, his back ramrod stiff, staring straight ahead of him. His face was partially averted from the audience. More than two hours passed before he glanced at the spectators — and then only for a brief moment. His eyes could not be seen through the lenses of his horn-rimmed glasses.

Now and then his mouth twitched and the fingers of both hands, resting on the shelf in front of him holding the microphone and earphones, trembled until he clasped them.

He was dressed meticulously in a dark suit, white shirt, and a dark and light blue striped tie. The dark suit made Eichmann's sallow pallor and his slightly sunken cheeks all the more evident. He was clean-shaven and his thinning brown hair was neatly brushed to hide his bald spot.

His most noticeable characteristic was an extremely rigid manner of sitting and standing. Otherwise, he would not be particularly noticed in any gathering in Israel.

At 9 a.m. the Court usher called the court to order. The three judges filed in. The President of the Court, Justice Moshe Landau, took his seat immediately beneath the large emblem of the State. Dr. Benjamin Halevi sat to his right, and Mr. Yitzhak Raveh to his left.

The Court Clerk read the opening sentence of Criminal File No. 40/61.

Justice Landau: "Tell the accused to stand up."

Eichmann rose swiftly and stood stiffly to attention.

Justice Landau: "Are you Adolf Eichmann, the son of Adolf Karl Eichmann?"

"Jawohl" — he snapped with military precision.

After the answer was translated to Hebrew, Justice Landau asked: "You are represented by Dr. Servatius and Mr. Wechtenbruch?"

"Jawohl."

"You are accused in this court on 15 counts," Justice Landau said. "I will read the charge sheet and it will be translated into German."

Charge in German

Eichmann, who broke his rigid stance to put on earphones at this point was instructed by Justice Landau to take them off again. He would hear the charge directly in German.

Justice Landau began to read the indictment which charged Eichmann with committing "crimes against the Jewish People, against humanity, committing war crimes and having held membership in hostile Nazi organizations.

He read: "The accused, together with others, caused the killing of Jews in his

(Continued on Page 2 — Col. 2)

Adolph Eichmann, with two police guards, stands at attention in bullet-proof dock at left as the Presiding Judge, Justice Moshe Landau (centre on bench), reads out indictment at opening of his trial in Beit Ha'am, Jerusalem, yesterday.

De Gaulle Warns Of Partitioned Algeria

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — President de Gaulle yesterday served clear notice of French intention to proceed with some form of partition of Algeria if a Moslem majority under the FLN leadership opts for total severance of ties with France.

In more forthright, categorical terms than ever before, Gen. de Gaulle reaffirmed his determination to go through with decolonization, leaving the Algerians to set up an independent state "which will be sovereign both in internal rule and in external relations."

Gen. de Gaulle devoted his press conference to "rock bottom essentials," and his utterance of one word — "regroup" — more than anything else is bound to sway the FLN attitude towards possible peace negotiations and exert a decisive influence on Algeria's whole future.

But if an independent Algeria rejected a negotiated partnership whereby, in return for French economic, technical and other aid, proper safeguards were provided for coexistence between Algeria's different communities and for French enjoyment of certain facilities, he warned, "We will regroup and ensure protection of those inhabitants of Algeria who choose to remain French, they being no less entitled to the benefit of self-determination than other Algerians."

At the same time as Algerians who chose to remain French were regrouped, Gen. de Gaulle added, nearly half-a-million Moslem workers now in France would be sent back to Algeria.

The President conceded that if all links between France and an independent Algeria were broken, "misery and chaos" would ensue, with the Soviets — "the world's greatest imperialists" — and the U.S. competing for dominion over the new state.

"Well, I wish them both pleasure," said President de Gaulle, raising a big laugh among the 800 newsmen crowding the Elysee Palace banquet hall.

If the most significant word in his 80-minute address was "regroup" — that is partition as a last resort — his key sentence was: "If we continue to pour out our treasure of human effort for the development of Algeria which costs us incomparably more than we derive from the country, then we must get something in exchange, there must be cultural and all manner of other interchanges."

Gen. de Gaulle pledged to liberalize the status of the imprisoned FLN rebel leader, Ahmed Ben Bella, and his companions when the peace parley began, and set them free with all other captives when the cease-fire was agreed upon.

BULLETIN:

REPORT RUSSIANS RECOVER SPACE MAN

LONDON (Reuter). — The Communist "Daily Worker" here reported from Moscow last night that Russia had launched the first man into space and brought him back alive.

In Moscow last night spaceman rumours were generally laughed off by Soviet officials, but there was no official denial of the London "Daily Worker" report.

The "Daily Worker" report said the Russian spaceman was said to be the test pilot son of a top-ranking Soviet aircraft designer. He was understood to be suffering aftereffects from his flight.

An official announcement regarding the flight, said to have taken place last Friday, is expected today, the "Worker" said.

Parade as Scheduled, Israel Says on UN Council Resolution

"The parade will be held," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night, commenting on the Security Council's resolution urging Israel to call off the Independence Day parade scheduled to be held in Jerusalem on April 20.

The spokesman said that the Government does not regard the holding of the parade as an aggressive act. He pointed out that the parade had been held in Jerusalem previously, about once every three years.

The U.N. Security Council yesterday backed up a decision of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission against the inclusion of heavy armaments in Israel's Independence Day military parade in Jerusalem on April 20.

The vote was 8-0 with 3 abstentions (the Soviet Union, UAR and Ceylon).

Israel previously had told the Council that it had no intention to call off the parade.

The approved resolution originally was submitted by Ceylon and the UAR. It was amended, however, to include a U.S. appeal to both Israel and Jordan to comply fully and in good faith with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which ended the Palestine conflict. The amendment was passed by 7-0, Turkey joining the previous three abstainers.

The Soviet Union, Ceylon and the UAR opposed the amendment and later ab-

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 5)

U.S. Expects Israel To Comply with Ruling

By JESSE Z. LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The U.S. fully expects Israel to comply with the Security Council resolution by removing heavy armaments from the Independence Day parade, I was told after the vote by a U.S. spokesman.

The U.S. worked hard to secure seven votes for its amendment which put Israel and Jordan on an "equal footing" for compliance with the Armistice agreement.

Throughout his address the U.S. delegate, Mr. Plimpton, dealt equally with both Jordan's and Israel's desire for continued tranquility in the Middle East. He repeatedly emphasized that the current Jordanian complaint against the planned military parade concerned only a holiday observance which was in no sense a threat to the peace. He appealed to "all parties" to refrain from increasing tensions and termed Israel's parade plans "not ill-intentioned."

Our sincere condolences to
Katie Gluckman and
Mrs. Sonda Gillon and families
on the passing away of
COLIN GILLON
STATE ATTORNEY
Management and Staff
BINYAN
Insurance Company Ltd.

The Courts Administration
mourns the untimely death of
COLIN GILLON
State Attorney

LEGAL PRECEDENTS CITED TO COURT

By DORIS LANKIN, POST Legal Correspondent

Dr. Servatius aimed his first preliminary argument at the partiality of a court composed solely of Jewish judges. As the whole Jewish nation had been directly or indirectly concerned in the extermination of European Jewry, he said, it might very well be that one of the judges himself, or members of his family had been personally involved in some of the charges levelled against Eichmann. This might lead to prejudice on the part of the judge as to the guilt of the accused. If there is any reasonable suspicion whatsoever that a judge might be prejudiced, therefore, the accused is entitled to be protected from the possible consequences of this prejudice.

Furthermore, he said, the mere fact that certain sections of the public (which in this case is the world at large) have expressed doubts as to the impartiality of an Israel court is sufficient to disqualify it from sitting in judgment. In addition, the court — in these special circumstances — might find itself unable to rise above such extraneous influences as the condemnation of the accused in many opinions expressed in the world press.

In his reply, Attorney-General Hausner pointed out that Dr. Servatius' arguments in effect disqualified any Jewish judge from sitting in judgment on a person accused of attempting to exterminate his co-religionists.

He then went on to quote extensively from Professor Goodhart's article, "The Legality of the Nuremberg Trials," in which he refutes the argument that the International Tribunal cannot be regarded as a court in the true sense of the word because its members lacked that impartiality which is an essential in all judicial matters.

Fairness Assured

"The prisoner has the right to demand that his judges shall be fair, but not that they shall be neutral," said Professor Goodhart. The fairness of the Tribunal was assured because of the character of its judges, because the trial was being conducted in the full glare of world publicity, and because it was required to give the reasons for its judgment.

The opinions and reasoning of Prof. Goodhart, Mr. Hausner argued, applied to the Eichmann trial. For no one could demand from the court that it be neutral on the question of the extermination of the Jewish people. And any person who could possibly be neutral on this subject was most certainly disqualified from sitting on the Eichmann Bench.

If he succeeded in rebutting all of Dr. Servatius' other arguments against the competence of the court, Mr. Hausner said, then there would be no cause for disqualifying a Jewish judge in Israel from sitting in judgment on the would-be destroyer of his people. On the contrary, we should be immensely grateful that there is at least one place in the world where Jews have sovereignty rights, where they have their own courts, and where it is possible to bring to judgment a man who has sinned against them.

In challenging the jurisdiction of the court, Dr. Servatius said that he proposed to do so on two grounds: first, that the jurisdiction given the court by the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Law goes counter to the priciples of international law; and second, that Eichmann had been brought within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in an unlawful manner.

He said that a law which gives a court the competence to try and punish a foreigner for actions committed prior to the establishment of the state in which that court is located, beyond the borders of that state, and against persons who were not nationals of that state is repugnant to the territorial jurisdiction principle, and to the priciples of international law, which should be zealously safeguarded.

In the present case, Dr. Servatius emphasized, a practical question of great import is involved, for the accused is prevented from bringing witnesses in his defence by the lack of funds to bring them to Israel, and because his witnesses would endanger their own freedom and security in Israel.

He admitted that there were special circumstances, justifying a departure from the usual tenets of territorial jurisdiction, and justified those provisions of the London Agreement which extended the jurisdiction of the Nuremberg Tribunal beyond the usually accepted limits. No special circumstances existed, however, which justified the wide powers of competence given the Israel courts by the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators' Law.

Dr. Servatius wasted no words on the argument that the Nazi and Nazi Collaborators Law is *post factum*, and asked the court to accept his 100-page written summary of his legal argument on this and other points connected with the validity of the law and the jurisdiction of the court.

Eichmann's Capture

Dr. Servatius said that though there were legal precedents which might give the impression that a court is not debarred from trying an accused who has been forcibly abducted from another country; these precedents would not stand up to close analysis and scrutiny. In any case, he said, these precedents dealt with cases in which the accused was kidnapped by private individuals, whereas in the present case, he submitted, the accused had been abducted on the orders of the Israel Government and brought by the State itself to face judgment in Israel.

Replying on this question, Mr. Hausner said Eichmann's abduction had been discussed by the U.N. Security Council, which had indicated the concern of all nations that Eichmann should be brought to justice and had noted that it in no way condoned the crimes of which Eichmann is accused.

At the Nuremberg Trials, he continued, Eichmann had been mentioned as having headed a special section of the Gestapo organized to carry out the "Final Solution." In other words, the charge against Eichmann had been framed at Nuremberg and repeated by the Security Council. But it was left to Mr. Hausner and his colleagues to prove the charges, and he gladly accepted this burden. For no other state has expressed its willingness or readiness to try Eichmann, and there was no conflict of interests between Israel and any other country on this question.

He would, Mr. Hausner said, furthermore show by reference to numerous cases that the method by which an accused is brought within the jurisdiction of a court is immaterial and irrelevant. The only question of competence which a court will consider are those concerned with the substantive law or with rules of procedure.

In the case of Adolf Eichmann, he was charged under a valid substantive law, was brought before the Jerusalem District Court in accordance with Section 4 of the Criminal Procedure (Penal by Admission) Ordinance—which provides that when the criminal act was not committed within the jurisdiction of any district court, then the Jerusalem District Court has jurisdiction — and was ensured a proper defence.

Before proceeding to quote at length from numerous English, Scottish, local and American cases, Mr. Hausner dealt with the question Dr. Servatius had raised concerning the difficulty of bringing defence witnesses to this country. He expressed his willingness to support any application from Dr. Servatius for permission to have these witnesses give sworn statements. Alternatively, he suggested, use might be made of the mutual legal aid service between Israel and West Germany to enable witnesses to give testimony before a German judge and be cross-examined by representatives of both the prosecution and defence. He would then, he said, support any application from Dr. Servatius to have this material submitted to the court as evidence.

Injury to Country

Mr. Hausner then returned to the question of Eichmann's abduction. He summed up the principles to be gleaned from the legal precedents on the question as follows: The fact that a person is brought from a foreign country by the unlawful use of force — whether exercised by a private individual or by an arm of the State — does not preclude his being tried, for the injury in the abducion is not to the person so abducted, but to the country whose jurisdiction was infringed.

In the case of Eichmann, Mr. Hausner said, he was in fact abducted from Argentina. But whether he was abducted by individuals or by order of the State of Israel is completely irrelevant to the question of the competence of the court. There was no need whatsoever for the court to enter into the question of how and on whose instructions Eichmann was brought here and no call for bringing witnesses to testify on this point.

The only party who was at all aggrieved by the manner in which Eichmann was brought to Israel, he concluded, was Argentina; and as the incident was now closed as far as Argentina was concerned, there no longer existed any conflict of interests between Israel and any other State.

TASS: Bonn Tries To Influence Trial

MOSCOW (AP). — The West German Government was accused by TASS yesterday of attempting to influence the course of the Eichmann trial.

The charge said the biggest group of observers has come from Bonn, and added "The Bonn delegation and Servatius are here (Jerusalem) to fulfil the assignment of the West German Government — to prevent the Eichmann trial from turning into a trial of Nazism and to prevent publication of testimony on the past of a number of Nazi criminals such as Globke, who now holds a high Government post in the Bonn Republic."

In a review of the case, TASS said Eichmann escaped justice in the summer of 1950 by going from West Germany to Argentina via Austria and Italy with a "false passport to Ricardo Clement and issued by the Vatican."

(World Reaction—Page 4)

Swiss Consul Refuses To Give Testimony

VIENNA (INA). — Dr. Robert Servatius asked Mr. Charles Lutz, Swiss Consul-General in Bregens, Austria, to appear as a witness in the Eichmann trial but the latter refused, official sources said yesterday.

Mr. Lutz who from 1938-40 was Swiss Consul in Jerusalem, succeeded in 1942, when Eichmann appeared in Budapest, in gaining diplomatic protection for 50,000 Hungarian Jews whom Eichmann designated to be sent to concentration camps or gas chambers. The majority survived and emigrated overseas or to Israel.

Mr. Lutz has visited Israel, where a street in Haifa bears his name.

Adenauer Leaves For Washington

BONN (AP). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer flew to the U.S. yesterday for talks with President Kennedy about the future of the Atlantic alliance.

"My talks with President Kennedy will for all of us be of great importance... Not only for us Germans but also for the Americans," Dr. Adenauer said before boarding the plane.

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It is clear now that Sunday's rioting was not the result of slum conditions. It was politics. The organizers of the demonstraton were not accepted elders of the community, with whom the questions of the area are usually discussed. They derived from party organizations, and there is an obvious political implication to the demonstrations. We are in an election period.

If that is so, the Rehovot incident should be a warning now not to fight these elections. We have had enough mud-slinging during the past six months, and it has already done irreparable damage to all of us. If we add street demonstrations to ordinary electioneering there is no end in sight. Any party which cares as much about the future of this nation as about the prospect of gaining a seat or two should know that.

Electioneering In The Street

THE Sha'arayim rioters in Rehovot on Sunday brought memories of Wadi Salib poignantly to life. Demonstrators from an overpopulated quarter in a town known for its villas and the spacious Yad Weizmann science campus broke up a meeting arranged to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Yemenite immigrants in Rehovot. They claimed discrimination — in that their quarter was left relatively less illuminated for the current celebrations marking Rehovot's seventieth anniversary.

The claim seems ludicrous but, apparently, the anger was real enough for the organizers of the march to whip up passions. It was a symbol, the organizers said, of the neglect which the city authorities reserve for the slum quarters, and for the Yemenite quarter of the town in particular.

Mayor Yitzhak Katz disclaims any intent to slight the Sha'arayim Quarter. On the contrary, in order to stress the importance of Sha'arayim, the giant procession which marked the peak of the Rehovot birthday celebrations yesterday was planned so as to begin from Sha'arayim. To make this possible, the Municipality had to prepare temporary roads for vehicles passing through Rehovot southward during the hours when the main road was to be taken up by the procession.

The demonstrators apparently knew this. They also knew that there were technical difficulties in stretching garlands of light bulbs across the street in Sha'arayim, because it so happens that they interfered with the telephone wires there. The issue first arose two years ago, when the town of Rehovot prepared for the "Feast of the Orange." At that time, the elders of Sha'arayim called the Mayor's attention to lack of illumination in their area and the matter was remedied, though at extra cost to the taxpayer.

This time, again, when the electricians failed to install the bulb garlands, the Mayor's attention was called to the alleged slight, and he ordered the garlands installed at any cost. But Sha'arayim was in a turmoil.

Sha'arayim is a slum quarter, but only half of its inhabitants are newcomers. The core of the population is composed of second- and third-generation Yemenites who had been welcomed by Rehovot citrus plantation owners in search of inexpensive Jewish labour. Rehovot citrus growers were reluctant to pay the high wages demanded by the immigrants from Europe, and argued that Yemenites, with their traditionally modest standard of living, could get along on a wage not much higher than that of the Arab workers from the neighbouring villages.

That Sha'arayim was allowed to develop into a slum should be ascribed to lack of public spirit of the former town elders of Rehovot. But to clear a slum once it has developed is easier said than done: it requires social care as much as the builders' spade, and the Municipality of Rehovot is doing something, if slowly, to this end.

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Social & Personal

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi received the Director-General of World Ort and Mrs. Max Braude on Monday.

The President also received the Vice-Chairman of the Venezuelan Labour Party (Accion Democratica), Mr. Gonzalo Barrios, who was accompanied by the Venezuelan Minister, Mr. Vicente Gerbasi, and Mr. Shammai Cahana of the Foreign Ministry.

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Prime Minister Ben-Gurion yesterday received the Guatemalan Ambassador, Miss Francisco Fernandes Hall.

Mr. Ben-Gurion also received Messrs. Barrios and Gerbasi.

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Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday received the Greek Diplomatic Representative, Mr. Georges Papadopoulos.

On Monday, Mrs. Meir received Mr. Barrios and gave a luncheon in his honour. Present were Mr. Gerbasi; the Labour Minister, Dr. Giora Josephthal; the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Mordecai Ish-Shalom; the Rector of the Hebrew University, Prof. Giuseppe Racah and Messrs. Aryeh Levavi, Miles Sherover, Dov Lipov, Tuvia Arazi, and Cahana.

Mrs. Meir also received a group of 17 members of the National Defence College of Canada, which was accompanied by the Canadian Ambassador, Miss B. Margaret Meagher.

Mrs. Meir received the Chairman of the Netherlands Trade Union movement, Mr. H. Romers.

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The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Zvi Tsur, received the new Burmese Ambassador to Israel, Maung Maung, yesterday.

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Mr. Charles Clore of London, who donated substantial sums towards the erection and completion of the Rassco Quarter Synagogue in North Tel Aviv, was the guest of honour at a reception tendered by the Synagogue Committee at the residence of Mr. M. C. Stern, Managing Director of Rassco.

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One hundred Pioneer Women and guests from 12 countries attended a tea — given by Moetzet Hapoalot, on Sunday, April 9, at the Va'ad Hapoel, and were greeted by Reba Idelson, General Secretary of Moetzet Hapoalot and Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, and by Yehoshua Levy, member of the Histadrut Executive.

Sharp Debate at First Day

(Continued from Page One)

capacity of the person responsible for the execution of the Nazi plan for the physical extermination of the Jews known as "the final solution of the Jewish Problem." In Auschwitz millions of Jews were exterminated... in the gas chambers and in the crematoria, and by shooting and hanging. The accused directed the commanders of that camp to use gas known as Zyklon B immediately after the invasion of Poland by the German Army in September, 1939, the accused committed acts of expelling, uprooting and exterminating the population in coordination with massacre squads known as Einsatzgruppen... groups of this kind operated after the invasion of Russia in 1941 and advanced with the progress of the German Army... these groups operated in the main on the Sabbath and Jewish Festivals, the days were selected for the slaughter of Jews; these groups exterminated hundreds of thousands of Jews in the area occupied by Germany in Poland; the accused, together with others, sent many millions of Jews to live under conditions calculated to bring about their physical destruction, putting them to work in forced labour camps, sending them to ghettoes and detaining them there, driving them into transit camps and other concentration points, deporting them, and conveying them by mass transportation under inhuman conditions to the accursed, together with others, caused grave physical and mental harm to millions of Jews in Germany and the other Axis countries, the accused, together with others, caused serious harm by the enslavement, deportation and persecution of Jews, the accused, together with others, banned childbearing among the Jews in Germany and countries occupied by Germany, provided for the sterilization of the offspring of mixed marriages, with their consent in return for the favour of being given the right to remain within the area governed by the German Reich, the accused, together with others, caused the spoliation of the property of millions of Jews living in the countries aforesaid by means of inhuman measures involving compulsion, theft, terrorism and torture, freight trains containing the movable property of persons murdered and vast amounts of parts of the murdered persons such as hair, gold teeth, false teeth and artificial limbs... its warehouses saved from fire at Auschwitz contained, inter alia, 348,820 men's suits, 836,255 women's dresses and 38,000 men's shoes, the accused, together with others, caused the deportation of over half-a-million Polish civilians under conditions of enslavement, coercion and terror, the accused, together with others, deported over 14,000 Slovenes, caused the deportation of thousands of gypsies and their transportation to extermination camps, the accused, together with others, caused the decimation of approximately 100,000 children from the village of Lidice in Czechoslovakia, their transportation to Poland and their murder there, the accused was a member of the hostile Nazi organizations, the SS (Schutzstaffeln), the SD (Sicherheitsdienst) and the Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei)."

Rigid Attention

During the hour-long reading of the indictment (and the count by count translation) Eichmann stood so rigidly at attention that he seemed to be leaning slightly backwards.

Justice Landau finished and asked Eichmann: "Have you understood the charges?"

Eichmann: "Yes. Certainly."

"Then you may sit down." Eichmann sat down and put on his earphones. Dr. Servatius rose before Justice Landau could ask Eichmann: "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

Dr. Servatius said he had two major objections. The first one was that the judges might be prejudiced.

Mr. Hausner, after making his dramatic statement that a person neutral on the Nazi atrocities should be disqualified, went on to say that "it was a great blessing that there is one place in the world were Jews have sovereignty and a legal system, where a man who has sinned against the Jewish People can be tried.

Eichmann some minutes later took a handkerchief out of his pocket and blew his nose. He tucked the handkerchief back with a neat gesture and began to rub his eyes. He has a cold.

Dr. Servatius' second point, which was really two points, was that the court had no jurisdiction — in this case. Firstly, the Nazi and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law extended the jurisdiction of the Israel Courts beyond the point accepted by international law; Eichmann was brought illegally to this country.

As for the Nazi Punishment Law, he thought that it had the earmarks of a desire for "revenge."

"The idea of revenge has certainly been rejected by the State of Israel, as the Foreign Minister Mrs. Golda Meir, did on June 22, 1960, at the meeting of the United Nations. Then she said, with regard to Eichmann, and I quote: 'This is not a question of revenge. Bialik says, "The devil himself would not want to revenge the death of one little child".'"

Hesse Asked Trial

Dr. Servatius believed that the trial should be held abroad. True, the West German Government had not asked to try Eichmann, but the State of Hesse had asked the Federal Government to apply for his extradition.

"If there was a demand that Eichmann expiate his crimes, how could this expiation be carried out? The accused cannot atone for the people killed, nor can he atone for the things he is stated to have done. If there was a place for atonement, it was the duty of the German Reich. The latter had taken the moral responsibility upon itself. Reparations were being paid, as a form of expiation for what had been done by the Nazi regime.

Mr. Hausner began his arguments on the territorial Jurisdiction plea. He is to continue today.)

After the mid-morning recess Eichmann was brought back a few minutes before the session resumed.

The courtroom was almost empty, and he glanced around warily at the spectators. As soon as the courtroom began to fill up, he turned away again.

The session opened with Dr. Servatius turning to the abduction argument. He read the letter which Eichmann signed shortly after he was apprehended in Buenos Aires last May:

"I, the undersigned, Adolf Eichmann, state herewith of my own free will; since my true identity has now been revealed I realize that there is no point in my continuing to try to evade justice. I declare myself willing to proceed to Israel and to stand trial there before a competent court. It is understood that I will receive legal counsel and I shall try to give expression, without any embroidery, to the facts relating to my last years of service in Germany, so that a true picture of the events may be transmitted to future generations. I am submitting this declaration of my own free will. I have not been promised anything and I have not been threatened. I want at last to achieve inner peace. As I am unable to remember all the details and may also confuse some matters, I request that I be helped by having put at my disposal documents and testimonies to assist me in my endeavour to establish the truth."

Dr. Servatius charged that this statement in no way contradicted his point that Eichmann had been brought to Israel against his will and that the statement was extracted "under pressure and threats."

"A man who hides for 15 years does not agree suddenly to appear in court — and most certainly not in a court in the State whose people suffered most at his hands." Dr. Servatius asked the court to summon the witnesses Mr. Zvi Tohar, who piloted the El Al plane that brought Eichmann to Israel, and Mr. Yehuda ("Yap") Shimoni, previously known as Jap von Couverden, El Al's chief of operations, who had gone to the Argentine to arrange the plane's flight. Their testimony would prove that Eichmann had been brought against his will.

Security Council Ruling

Mr. Hausner, in his reply, said that the Security Council which had dealt with the matter had ruled that "Eichmann should be brought to trial." The Security Council did not say anything about Eichmann's guilt. This task was imposed on me and on my colleagues. I accept this challenge." Mr. Hausner said that Eichmann had been mentioned twice during the Nuremberg trial, and that Eichmann headed the Gestapo department 413 which was to carry out the final solution."

"For 15 years," Mr. Hausner continued, "the world demanded that Eichmann be brought to justice. The indictment against Eichmann was filed at Nuremberg. The Security Council repeated this demand. The nations of the world decided that justice should be done. Eichmann stands here, before us now... no other nation has asked to try him... Dr. Servatius says that he asked West Germany to take this step. On behalf of the Government of Israel, I say that no request has been received here... and at the present moment, no State other than Israel seeks to try Eichmann."

Mr. Hausner said that legal precedents showed that it made no difference how a man was brought to trial.

Mr. Hausner admitted that holding the trial in Israel deprived Eichmann of the opportunity to call Nazi witnesses on his behalf. But the prosecution was ready to accept sworn affidavits. The prosecution would thereby lose the right of cross-examination to its own disadvantage.

Dr. Halevi pointed out that this might be interpreted as meaning that the court would have automatically to accept the veracity of these statements. Did Mr. Hausner intend this?

Justice Landau (interrupting): I propose that we deal with this point when we come to it.

Judge Halevi: We could be flooded with thousands of false affidavits.

Mr. Hausner: The Court can decide what is true.

The Attorney-General went one step further, offering to put into motion the legal exchange system existing between Israel and Germany on this issue. The Nazi witnesses would appear before a German judge, and representatives of both sides could cross-examine them. The statements that emerged could be submitted.

"But so far Dr. Servatius has not informed me that he wants to bring any definite witnesses," Mr. Hausner said.

Shortly before the 1 p.m. recess, while the legal debate was in progress, Eichmann lost something of his tense rigidity. He raised his hand to his mouth, and held it there, as if using it as a thinking or concentration aid.

The extreme decorum of the court's proceedings, its legal and academic atmosphere, and the complete lack of emotion of the judges were widely commented upon by the pressmen. There was one untoward incident. Mr. Hausner, in quoting a legal precedent, referred to the American state of Idaho as "i-DAH-ho." Justice Landau corrected him; "It's pronounced "i-de-HO." A woman in the gallery, evidently an American tourist, burst into laughter. Justice Landau rebuked her with the warning that if there was any further breach of court decorum, the offender would be removed immediately.

During the afternoon session, Eichmann spoke to Dr. Servatius through the microphone in his box, which is connected to Dr. Servatius's earphones.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session Justice Landau asked Mr. Hausner whether a valid detention order for Eichman was in his possession.

Mr. Hausner said he could not say offhand, but he would check the matter.

Bonn Did Not Act On Extradition Plea

BONN (AP), — The West German Government yesterday confirmed Dr. Robert Servatius' claim that he sought to have Eichmann extradited for trial in West Germany.

The Foreign Ministry said Dr. Servatius made the extradition request in late January of this year. The Government did not act on it, the Ministry spokesman said, because West Germany and Israel have no treaty covering extraditions.

PEOPLE AT THE TRIAL

By LEA BEN DOR

THERE was an air of expectancy in the handsomely furnished new hall. People craned their necks to look for acquaintances. Prosecution and Defence consulted quietly at their table, backs to the audience, invisible faces to the Judges' bench. Seated in their comfortable chairs through the whole body of the hall, the press waited for the curtain to go up.

Nobody noticed Eichmann for a moment as a piece of wall opened up and he appeared in his glass booth with his escort of three policemen. A smooth, dark, well-fitting suit, with the tie knotted at a jaunty curve. A little pinched and pale, this sharp-featured face that stood for terror; not the face of a man of action at all. Perhaps he really always sat at his desk, writing orders that were signed S.S. Obersturmbannfuehrer Adolf Eichmann, and did not get the time to see what a deportation looked like because he was already busy signing the next order. The truth is, and some will think it distressing, that he looks like a slightly intellectual, old-fashioned kibbutz member, except for the natty suit, who spends his evenings keeping accounts for the botanical society or possibly collects stamps in a tidy album.

"Jawohl" he said when they asked him whether he was Adolf Eichmann and after that he stood rigid, unwavering, for a good hour, a terrible hour, while the charge was read by the judge and translated into German with a Viennese twang that must have sounded familiar to the Austrian in the dock. He seemed to study the judge, his face turned away from the public. It was only after a while that one realized that his eeys were rivetted on the judge just as much while the translator was speaking.

•

IF he had turned his head, he might have recognized a few people in the audience. There was a cross-section of the world's press, but also some others. That one in the white shirt, that other in the wind-proof jacket, up in front. One seemed to glance at Eichmann curiously while Dr. Servatius discussed the legal niceties of his unorthodox trip to Israel. They do not look like government officials, but they might be "volunteers." Senior police officers were not only in mufti, but even in open shirts. Others who had been concerned in the search listened attentively to the Prosecution. Their share had been done.

In the interval, Dr. Nurock, the veteran, white-bearded Mizrahi Knesset Member, had button-holed all who would listen to remind them that it was he who persuaded the Knesset to pass a law making the Nazi killing of Jews as Jews punishable in Israel. Time rolled back for a moment to the breathless hush and the little burst of exclamations in the Knesset almost a year ago, when the Prime Minister announced, "Eichmann is now in an Israel prison." Then, if ever, there had been a feeling that lives do not simply run out and disappear without a trace, that there is an end to every story. Despite the momentous preparations, the trial seems an anticlimax.

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THE Eichmann alphabet begins with Auschwitz, and ends with Zyklon B., the killer gas. Judge Landau listened so intently to Dr Servatius that he forgot himself and intervened in German once or twice. It is an open question whether there is more of a German flavour to his Hebrew, than Hebrew to his German. He looked paler than Eichmann, but conducted the proceedings with a light hand. Judge Halevi's eyes roamed the courtroom restlessly and stared into the big round eyes of the television camera that is discreetly concealed behind a screen. An argument with the Defence over the admissibility of affidavits from German witnesses was broken off by Justice Landau.

Dr. Servatius has what is known as a German back to his head — a heavy fold of flesh that falls over the collar of his black gown. He is a concise and effective advocate. There is no rancour in his tone except when he uses the word "political". There was no criminal intent in all these actions recounted by the judge, he says, it has been brought up only for 'political' reasons. Politics do not belong in a court, as everyone knows, and to the orderly German mind this might be a way out of the dilemma.

•

THE argument drones on. Suppose, just suppose, the court accepted Dr. Servatius' advice and disqualified itself and all other Jewish judges? One could hardly tell Eichmann to step out of the bullet-proof cell and the meticulously guarded building into the crowd of hundreds that has gathered outside and is waiting patiently, without the slightest hope of seeing anything. Better to try him.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 6.45, 8.45

CHEN: The Misfits
EDEN: Ben-Hur (3.30, 8)
EDISON: Rendezvous d'Amour
HABIRAH: Co Ya Ptze Ta Pote
JERUSALEM: Anna Karenina
OR GIL: The Big Circus
ORION: Strangers When We Meet
ORNA: Easy Aneah (3.30, 6.30, 8.45)
RON: Vicious Circle
SEMADAR: Conspiracy of Hearts
STUDIO: Look Back in Anger
TEL OR: Les Vieux de la Vieille
ZION HALL: G. I. Blues

TEL AVIV

(3.30, 7.15, 9.15)

ALLENBY: The Ten Commandments (4, 8)
ARMON DAVID: World by Night (7.15, 9.30)
BEN YEHUDA: File El Mel (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15)
CHEN: Vienna Ice Revue (4, 7.30, 9.30)
EDEN: Street of Love (3.30, 6.30, 9)
ESTHER: Butterfield 8
GAT: Vienna Ice Revue (3.30, 7, 9)
HOD: Pollyanna
MAXIM: A Rout de Soufflé
MIGDALOR: The Great Impostor
MOGRABI: Let No Man Write My Epitaph (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
OPHIR: Austerlitz (3.30, 9.30)
ORION: The World By Night
PARIS: An American in Paris (5.40, 7.30, 9.30)
PEER: The Ten Commandments (4, 8)
RAMAT GAN: Midnight Lace (7.15, 9.30)
SHDEROT: Some Like It Hot (7.15, 9.30)
TAMAR: Kan Vas Es Una Mina (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15)
TCHELET: Pique Dame (7.15, 9.30)
TEL AVIV: The Golden Age of Comedy
TARON: The Bellboy (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
ZAFON: Can-Can (7, 9.30)
ZAMIR: Dubrovsky

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: North to Alaska
ARMON: The Chaplin Revue (4, 6.45)
ATZMON: Ben-Hur (3.30, 7.30)
EN DOR: Return of Captain America (5.45, 9)
GAL OR: Le Proces de Nuremberg
MAY: Never on Sunday
MIRON: Please Don't Eat the Daisies
MORIAH: The Square Peg
ORAH: The Misfits
ORION: The Giant of Marathon
ORLY: The Savage Innocents (6.45, 9)
PEER: The Big Circus
TAMAR: South Pacific (3.30, 6.30, 9)

DUTCH ZIONISTS ON VISIT

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A group of 135 members of the Zionist Federation in Holland arrived yesterday in two El Al chartered planes for a 22-day visit. *(Itim)*

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Herzl's Tomb and Museum:** — Tomb open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. The museum is open from 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and from 3-6.30 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

• **New Israel Films:** — Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Five o'clock tea:** — **Holyland Hotel** Dancing every Saturday night. Transport: Hotel bus opp. Taxi Israel. Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition, 10-12. Open till 4 p.m.

Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **Exhibitions:**—
Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech: New exhibitions: New excavation at Azor, Exhibit of the month: Two new Greek Hellenistic inscriptions from Acre and Hefziba. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Aquarelles and gouaches by Mordechai Avniel, Arikha, Avni, Avniel, Bar-El, Bergner, Bezena, Caftori, Eliul, Fima, Halevy, Hesse, Kahana, Malachi, Moreno, Nikel, Raffi, Tumarkin, Uri, Zaritzky, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523, 10-1, 4-7.

Bezalel National Museum, Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Three Landscape Painters (Menahem Shemi, Mordechai Levanon, Yehiel Krize). "Joy in Shushan" Purim Exhibition; Reder Table. Paintings by Lea Nikel (Israel-Paris); Works by Adolphe Millich (visiting Israel), 9-1, 2.30-5.

Bezalel Art Library, Butterflies and Insects in spring (coloured reproductions). New Acquisitions, 9-1, 2.30-5.

• **Zoo:**— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Documentary Films:**— Remembrance Day for victims of the Nazi Holocaust; Z.O.A. House, 5, 7 and 10 p.m.

• **Dine and Dance:** — Dolphin Bar 16 Shalom Aleichem; exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly, French star, Silvia Claire, daily. Recommended to Tourists. Tel 23973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349, New International Show.

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• **Tours:**— Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m., from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• **Tourist Service:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 99 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.

Wize Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:**— Ancient glass and Wedgewood Pottery, Museum Ha'aretz, 10-5. Rubinstein Pavilion: Exhibition by Shalom Saba. Also permanent exhibition of Israel Artists, 10-1, 4-7.

Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

The Kibbutz Family, Tel Aviv Fair Grounds. Holocaust and Uprising Memorial Meeting, Amphitheatre, evening.

1961 Spring Exhibition, Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

12 Israel Artists, Galerie Israel Ltd., 63 Rehov Ben Yehuda, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Centre:** — Hadassah Club Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehaluts, Tel. 4878, 67965.

• **Exhibitions:**— Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanasi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Roos collection, 10-1, 4-7.

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff: 1. Ethiopia—Profiles and Folklore 2. Hungarian Folk Art. Exhibition of the month: "Pardon-Brooch" from Brittany, 10-1, 4-6.30; Closed Mondays.

Annual General Exhibition of Artists and Sculptors Association, Haifa and Northern District. Artists' House, 24 Shderot U.N., 10-1, 3-7.

Gouaches by Zvi Malrovich, 1961 Gouache exhibition. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
537, 250.4, 249, 224 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.08, 7.00 and 7.52 a.m. 1.30, 3.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.15 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert. Verdi: Overture "I Vespri Siciliani"; Cesar Franck: Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist: Clifford Curzon); Khatchaturian: "Masquerade" Suite; Ribeiro: "Bolero"; Chabrier: "Fete Polonaise." 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 French Lesson, ed. by M. Katan, presented by E. Sofer. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 Opening. 4.05 Announcements. 4.06 Lesson in the Book of Tania. 4.20 Ino Topper (Baritone) at the piano: Ruth Mensen. Works by Tchaikowsky, Glinka, Rebaut, Tagliafert, Moniuszko. 4.35 Hebrew Language Corner. 4.50 Ottorino Respighi (died 18.4.36). 4.30 Youth Corner. 4.57 Daily News Service for the Agriculturist. 7.15 Report of the Eichmann Trial. 7.45 Announcements. 7.50 The Radio Magazine. 7.55 Arnold Schoenberg: "A Survivor from Warsaw" Hebrew: Efraim Dror performed by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra and Male Choir, conducted by Rene Leibowitz. 8.02 "Songs of the Ghetto." 8.20 "This is your Problem." 8.50 Bible Reading: Zacharia chaps 3 & 4. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Express Train to Liberta" by L. Kobrinsky, transl. R. Bandiner, produced by A. Elias, presented by A. Ben-Yosef. S. Friedman and D. Doron. 10.40 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.45 Yitzhak Edel: Jewish Suite, for Piano and Woodwinds (In memoriam — the Ghetto Fighters): Played by Avinder Reiss (Piano), Moshe Rubinstein (Oboe), Alan Tchaikow (Clarinet) and Josef Degroen (Bassoon). 11.15 Close Down.

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SECOND PROGRAMME
466, 422 & 202.7

Commercial Programme: 3.35 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Y. Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tune and Melody. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 New Records. 6.17 "Why Not?" with D. Ben-Avi and R. Michaeli. 6.40 Saxophone. 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 p.m. Programme in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.45 Rumanian. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to the U.S. 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Eichmann Trial". Report on the day's proceedings. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 "The Eichmann Trial" Report on the day's proceedings. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 226 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.01 Songs at your Request. 6.40 "Pleasant Tune." Star of the Evening. 8.56 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Holocaust songs. 7.30 H. Alexander: "Shema Kol." Ben-Haim: "Yiskor" for Violin and Orchestra. 8.00 Stories from Warsaw Ghetto. 8.40 Choral Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Documentary programme on the Nasi Regime, ed. by N. Ben Avraham. 10.15 Violin Tunes. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (31.25, 25.12 & 19.51 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment. In the Jewish World.

UNITED NATIONS (13.83 & 19.75 M.) 9.30 a.m. News in Hebrew.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme (434 & 485 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Housewives' Choice. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Strange Last Words. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 Edmundo Ros. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Women's Magazine. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 1.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane". 2.30 Wednesday Matinee. 4.45 The Lanitia Programme. 7.15 I Give and Bequeath. 10.00 Emergency. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Teller of Tales.

Classified Advertisements

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The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy with temperature back to normal for the season and probability of light local rain.

Weather Synopsis: The barometric low which caused the sharav moved in the early hours of the night to Central Turkey. Cool and moist air which penetrated Israel broke the sharav.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	31	13—24	14—16
Tiberias	33	15—32	16—26
Nazareth	—	14—18	14—17
Haifa Port	21	16—32	16—24
Natanya	29	15—34	15—24
Tel Aviv Kirya	21	16—36	16—24
Tel Aviv Port	9	16—34	14—22
Lydda Airport	16	16—36	13—25
Jerusalem	23	15—27	13—17
Beersheba	8	16—34	14—24
Sdom	28	17—39	17—27
Eilat	30	16—39	16—29

A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

The Italian Ambassador, Count Giovanni Revedin, from home leave (by B.O.A.C.).

Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, Chairman of the Board of the Jewish National Fund and of the Zionist General Council, from a J.N.F. mission to the U.S. (by El Al).

Mr. Adam Adler of Radio Free Europe and the Polish Daily in London, to cover the Eichmann trial.

DEPARTURES

Mrs. Yedida Lahav on a Wizo cultural mission to Algeria and France.

The Secretary of the Building Workers Union, Mr. Haim Flexer, for Copenhagen, to attend the meeting of the Executive of the International Building Workers Federation.

COLIN GILLON LAID TO REST

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The funeral of State Attorney Colin Gillon took place in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large gathering of mourners, including Cabinet Ministers.

The funeral procession moved on foot from Mr. Gillon's home in Rehov Ibn Ezra, paused outside the Rehavia and Yeshurun synagogues, and then proceeded to the Sanhedria cemetery in a long convoy of cars. It being the month of Nissan there were no eulogies.

The burial took place alongside the grave of Mrs. Gillon's father, Justice Gad Frumkin. At the final rites, *kaddish* was recited by his sons, Alon and Carmi. The funeral was attended by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Education, the President and Justices of the Supreme Court, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., the Mayor of Jerusalem, many officials of the Ministry of Justice of the Bar and of the Adjutant-General's Office, and many former South Africans.

The former Rav-Seren Shmuel Malinki, of the Border Police, who was convicted in the Kafr Kasim case (and since released) in which the late Colin Gillon was the prosecutor, was also among the mourners.

G.A.T.T. Sec'y Hits 'Economic Isolationism'

LYDDA AIRPORT. — "Economic isolation has no place in a progressing world," the Secretary of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (Gatt), Mr. Eric Wyndham White, said on his arrival by B.O.A.C. yesterday for a five-day visit as guest of the Government.

Mr. White so stated in a reply to a question by the Itim reporter as to Israel's prospects for being accepted for membership in Gatt. Israel now participates in Gatt as an observer with her membership application due to be discussed in Geneva next month. (Itim)

No Agreement On C'ttee Make-Up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Studies at secondary schools may be renewed by the end of this week, or early next week, pending agreement on the composition of the fact-finding commission to be set up to settle the teachers' dispute.

This agreement is expected to be reached today at another conference of the Ministers of Finance and Education, the Directors-General of their Ministries, the Histadrut Secretary-General, and the representatives of the Histadrut Teachers' Union and the striking independent Secondary School Teachers' Association.

None of the participants in the conference were prepared last night to voice any predictions. But the Association spokesman said last night that although he did not believe that secondary schools could be re-opened this week, he hoped that today's meeting would pave the way for an interim solution of the dispute by reaching agreement on the composition of the fact-finding commission.

Foreign Policy Report in Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Cabinet yesterday heard a foreign policy report by Foreign Minister Golda Meir, which included information on the Security Council debate on the Jordan complaint.

Yesterday's meeting was the regular weekly one, in place of the usual Sunday meeting which was postponed. The meeting lasted only about an hour.

Mrs. Meir also replied to Ministers' questions concerning the memorandum sent last month to the U.S. State Department outlining Israel's views on Middle East problems.

The Foreign Minister said there was nothing unusual about the memorandum. It was an accepted practice after a change of governments to send such a review of the questions involving both countries.

The Cabinet also approved the appointment of Dr. Giora Lotan as Director-General of the Ministry of Labour. Until now he has been Acting Director-General. Dr. Lotan will continue to serve as Director of the National Insurance Institute, as well.

Several technical amendments to the Election Law were approved.

The Cabinet communique said:

The Cabinet at its weekly meeting heard a report by the Foreign Minister.

The Minister of Education and Culture reported on the discussions concerning the teachers' demands.

Dr. Giora Lotan was appointed Director-General of the Ministry of Labour.

Administrative and legislative matters were discussed.

Only Mapam, Maki To Hold May Day Parades

TEL AVIV. — Mapam has decided to hold a May Day parade despite the fact that the Histadrut as a whole will not hold a parade this May Day and will limit celebrations to public meetings, Mr. R. Artzi, the party's secretary, has announced.

The Communist Party will also organize a May Day parade but it will be held separately as Mapam has refused to appear together with the Communists.

Ahdut Ha'avoda has not yet decided whether to hold a parade to mark the day.

Guatemalan F.M. Arrives For Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Guatemalan Foreign Minister, Mr. Jesus Unda Murillo, arrived last night by Air France for a five-day visit accompanied by Mme. Murillo and the Chief of Protocol, Mr. Mario Juares Toledo.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir headed the large number of diplomats who were present at the airport to receive Mr. Murillo.

A Model of Autocars' new two-seater sports car which is to be put into production at the company's Haifa plant for export.

Autocars Testing Six-Seater

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Autocars of Haifa, makers of the "Sussita" series of fibreglass station cars, pick-ups, and vans, is planning to produce a six-seater model, now being test-run in England, Mr. Y. Shubinsky, the Managing Director of the company told a press conference here yesterday.

Autocars' new sports car, a smart two-seater design earmarked for the time-being exclusively for export markets, is reported to have made a very favourable impression at the New York car exhibition. The company "hopes to sell all it can produce" of this model. It retails at $3,000 and is listed amongst the eight most impressive cars out of 400 exhibited.

Provided local taxes do not rise any further the company hopes to market the car in Israel as well for IL4,000-5,000.

The output of Autocars is currently four vehicles per day. This, Mr. Shubinsky said, could easily be doubled within a matters of months. The liberalization of car imports had however affected the market adversely, he claimed.

He suggested that his company was entitled to more official encouragement, pointing out that about 65 per cent of the cars' components are now being produced locally, and the added value on exports is estimated at IL2.78 to the dollar.

Half of Autocars' 800 cars produced to date have been exported to the U.S. A substantial number of cars was also exported to Turkey, Greece, Persia and Ethiopia.

(See story — page 5)

Gov't C'ttee Studying Rail Link To Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An interministerial committee to reconsider the economic aspects of a rail-link to Eilat has been appointed, following receipt of several serious offers from a number of foreign firms to help build the line.

The Jerusalem Post learned from a reliable source yesterday that one offer is for a long term credit for 25 years, at favourable terms, for the equipment and materials needed for the line, including the rolling stock.

Experts estimate the cost of the line at about IL70m., half of which would be extended by the foreign concern, with the other half to be contributed by the Government in labour and payment for local materials. It is believed that construction would take about two years. The line would also provide a link to the Dead Sea for potash exports.

The committee is headed by the Director-General of the Transport Ministry, Mr. P. Ginsberg.

It is also learned that the Railways completed the 1960/61 financial year with a surplus of about IL150,000 on its operational budget compared to a deficit of IL1m. in the previous year. The surplus was made possible by economy, greater volume of freight handled and an increase in passengers after the bus companies raised their fares. The fact that the Railways' southern line to Beersheba has proved more profitable than was envisaged is likely to give a boost to the Eilat scheme.

Transport Workers Int. Holds Local Conference

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The first top-level meeting of an international trade union to be held in this country will begin today at the Tadmor Hotel in Herzliya when the Executive of the International Transport Workers' Federation opens its three day session.

Members of the ITF Executive which represents eight million workers in 35 countries were guests at a reception tendered by the Histadrut Central Committee yesterday at Histadrut H.Q. in Tel Aviv. They were greeted by Secretary-General Aharon Becker. The President of the ITF, Mr. R. Dekeyser, replied.

The agenda will include discussion of free passage for shipping through the Suez Canal and action to be taken against blacklisting of ships by Arab League countries.

Marks-Kennedy Chair In Biochemistry at H.U.

Mrs. Mathilda Marks-Kennedy, of London, who has made a gift of £50,000 for the endowment of the Chair of Biochemistry at the Hebrew University, was warmly thanked for her generosity at a ceremony held yesterday at which the Chair was dedicated.

Among those present were members of Mrs. Marks-Kennedy's family, Mrs. Harry Sacher, and Dr. Alec Lerner, of London.

Prof. Giulio Racah, the Rector, stated that Mrs. Marks-Kennedy through her gift had performed an invaluable service not only to the University but to Israel as a whole.

Alarm Sounded On Road Accidents

TEL AVIV. — Transport Minister Yitzhak Ben-Aharon and Police Minister Behor Shitrit on Monday sounded the tocsin on road accidents by citing the human toll taken on the roads.

At a "Safe Driver—1961" rally at the Mann Auditorium here on Monday evening, sponsored by the Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents, Mr. Shitrit reported that

- 2,222 persons have been killed on the roads since the State was established;
- more than 15,000 have been seriously injured, maimed, or crippled;
- nearly 50,000 have escaped with slight injuries.

During the last two years, Mr. Shitrit said, 116 children were killed — 90 of them run over while playing in the streets, or suddenly darting off pavements into the paths of oncoming vehicles, or crossing streets without proper adult supervision.

Last year alone, he continued, the police opened 339,000 traffic dossiers, as against 191,000 in 1959. Of these, 69,000 have been closed by the police, and 83,000 have come to court — with 267 jail sentences and 190,000 fines having been imposed, and 1,800 licences suspended.

The rally was also addressed by the President's Aide, Aluf-Mishne Yosef Carmel; the Chairman of the Council, Tel Aviv District Court Judge Shlomo Lowenberg; the Controller of Road Transport, Mr. Michael Barr; and the Head of the Police Traffic and Controls Department, Nitzav-Mishne Y. Guy. (Itim)

HIT-AND-RUN CYCLIST JAILED

TEL AVIV. — A hit-and-run motorcycle driver was on Monday sentenced to two months' imprisonment, fined IL300, and had his licence suspended for three years by Tel Aviv Traffic Court Magistrate Steinberg.

Hamdi Ben-Muhammad el-Sa'adi, 19, of Lydda, was found guilty of careless driving, failure to help his victim, and failure to report the accident to the police after hitting and seriously injuring a 13-year-old boy in Hagana Road here last August.

Who's the Criminal? 'El Jihad' Asks

Large pictures of Premier Ben-Gurion and Adolf Eichmann, side by side, appeared in the Old City daily "El Jihad" yesterday under a red bannerline across its front-page reading, "Who is the Criminal?"

A bannerline in smaller, black type read: "Today the Jews Try Eichmann; When will the Arabs Try the Butcher, Ben-Gurion?"

Underneath the two big pictures were four others spread across the entire width of the page, purporting to show victims of "Jewish crimes in Palestine . . . who did not escape harm at Deir Yassin, Kibya and Nahalein . . ."

In an editorial titled, "Since when has the criminal become Judge?" the paper likened the Eichmann trial to those in the Middle Ages, and said it was being held "in the land where a crime was committed 13 years ago."

Parade

(Continued from Page One)

stained on the final resolution. Jordan had protested against the inclusion of the amendment on the grounds that it would cause confusion.

The demand that Israel cancel the parade was made by the Israel-Jordan commission after a March 17 rehearsal, which was condemned by the Commission as a violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The vote came after three sessions of debate on Jordan's complaint against Israel plans to display heavy military equipment in its Independence Day parade.

Mr. Francis Plimpton, U.S. delegate, at yesterday's session expressed regret that a complaint involving Israel and Jordan was before the council. He noted that Israel has sought to reassure Jordan of the peaceful nature of the Israel celebration.

He said it may well be that the parade "would, in substance, not constitute a threat to peace," but the crucial issue involved is the effect it would have on both sides.

He noted the M.A.C. decision declaring the display of military equipment would violate the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement, adding that both parties to the agreement should observe it "in spirit and letter."

In submitting the amendment to the Ceylon-UAR resolution, which would reaffirm the Council's concern that the Armistice Agreement must be complied with fully and in good faith, Mr. Plimpton added that the U.S. supported the resolution which upholds the M.A.C. decision and urges Israel to comply with it.

Liberia's Mr. George Padmore said the Council has an over-all obligation to support M.A.C. decisions. He said Liberia would vote for the UAR-Ceylonese resolution, but deems it necessary also to call on both sides to observe the Armistice Agreement "and support peace in that part of the world."

The Chilean delegate, Mr. Daniel Schweitzer, said he would support the U.S. amendment to the resolution. Dr. Leopold Benias, of Ecuador, took a similar position.

(AP, INA)

Follow Israel Example, Says Houphouet-Boigny

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (UPI) — President Felix Houphouet-Boigny paid tribute yesterday to Israel as "a courageous nation." He made the statement during a visit to the Israel Exposition here.

M. Boigny, who was accompanied by Israel Ambassador Shlomo Hillel, called Israel "an example that we must follow."

"This people, which has suffered through the ages, has once again gathered itself together at the site of its devastated cradle. It has never lost courage, even though it has found itself confronting hostile neighbours who are no less hostile today. Israel is a modern nation today."

He added: "We must follow the same road as Israel in our work so that we too can succeed in making our young country a modern state."

Soviets Detain Israel Ship At Oil Port

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Russian authorities at Novorogalisk held up the Israel tanker s.s. Haifa for seven days, when she called there last month to pick up a cargo of crude oil for West Germany.

The Israel crew was not granted permission to go ashore. Only after clearance came from Moscow was permission granted and the crude oil loaded. The ship then sailed for Emden.

Olympio Runs Away With Togo Election

LOME (Reuter). — The people of Togoland have expressed their overwhelming support for M. Sylvanus Olympio as the Republic's first President, according to the results of Sunday's election so far announced.

With 190,000 votes, or one third of the expected final results counted, 99 per cent of the voters have said "Yes" to M. Olympio, according to the Election Office of the Information Service.

Despite violent rains, 92 per cent of the electorate were reported to have voted.

Milan Trade Fair Opens Today

Extending over an area of some 478,000 sq. yds., 254,000 of which are occupied by buildings of recent construction, Milan's international trade fair is really a town within a town. Its expanding display area last year exceeded 322,000 sq. yds., the height of many buildings having been increased.

Exhibitors at the 1960 Fair numbered 13,707, of whom 3,387 came from abroad. This year the number of exhibitors is over 14,000 and more than a million samples will be exhibited. Over 54 countries are participating and more than 45 of these are participating with official displays organized by their respective governments. The number of visitors remained constant at 4,230,000 in 1960, including a large attendance of foreign buyers from 115 different countries and territories.

The 1961 Fair will be the 39th. It will be held as usual from April 12-27 and the Commercial Attaché of the Italian Embassy in Tel Aviv is confident that it will be of the greatest interest to merchants in all parts of the world, including Israel.

(Advt.)

Former Development Authority Officials Charged with Fraud

TEL AVIV. — Nine former senior officials of the Development Authority, three relatives of three of them, and two companies in which they had interests, were yesterday charged of acquiring the Pardess Karaman orange grove, in Kfar Saba, by improper means.

The prosecution is demanding that they pay the State IL80,000 in damages and return the grove.

The nine former officials are charged with having forged documents in 1954 which gave their application to buy the orchard priority over the application of another group.

The IL80,000 is the sum fixed by the prosecution as the amount the State and the Authority are entitled to recoup by virtue of the "income, privileges, benefit, and fruit" which the accused allegedly derived from the orchard during the period they held it.

The charge sheet states that, during the period 1953 1955, "the accused defrauded the State and the Development Authority by acts of fraud, misrepresentation, false pretences, malfeasance of office, and betrayal of trust."

Business Leaders

The accused are Yehoshua Kaplan, Manager of Hasneh in Jerusalem; Binyamin Edan, Manager of the Groves Department of the Esco company; Avraham Glasin, a senior official in the Mehadrin company; Ya'acov Zemah, Secretary of Hadarei Yisrael; Yitzhak Lev, Groves Inspector at Hadarei Yisrael; Ya'acov Burda, Agricultural Inspector at Yakhin-Hakal; Yerahmiel Singer, an official at the National Insurance Institute; Peretz Avishai, who is today a farmer at Avihail; Gavriel Abramov, a Jewish Agency official; Lev's son, Uri, a student; Paula Epstein, a relative of Kaplan's; Zemah's mother, Rina, and the Neta'al Hadar and Hevrat Hakla'im companies.

Oil Strike Confirmed At Heletz 27 Well

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Lapidot Company last night confirmed its oil strike at Heletz when, following a Johnston drill stem test, 4,300 feet of crude oil were recovered from the drill pipe length. The exact depth of the strike is reported to be 4,980 feet.

The significance of the H-27 bore is that it lies beyond what was previously considered to be the southern limit of the Heletz oil field.

The thickness of the oil-bearing sand formation will however be determined only after electrical logging has been carried out. It is planned to drill the well another 500 feet in order to probe for additional porosities.

Calm Restored To Rehovot Celebrations

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — This city calmed down yesterday to continue the observance of its 70th anniversary celebrations in a quiet and orderly fashion while a 200-man reinforced police unit stood by.

The climax of the day was a procession of several thousand local school-children, who presented various aspects of the citrus industry, including a living orchard.

President Ben-Zvi, who toured the town during the course of the morning, later attended a festive session of the Municipal Council where he was given the freedom of the city. He later attended an official luncheon given in his honour by the Municipality.

During the morning, the annual Rehovot Municipality awards for outstanding research works in the field of citriculture were given at the Wix Auditorium of the Weismann Institute. Professor Israel Reichart, Dr. Eliahu Svirsky and Dr. Shimeon Latar received IL500 each. The prizes were donated jointly by the Citrus Marketing Board and the Municipality.

(Leader — Page One)

Cornerstone Laid For Scouts Headquarters

TEL A... — The cornerstone of an IL100,000 national headquarters building of the Israel Scouts movement, to be known as the Lewis E. Phillips House, was laid here yesterday in the presence of Mayor Mordecai Namir, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Phillips of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Deputy Mayor M. Goldstein and scoutmasters of the Dan area.

The two-storey building, which will be completed within a year, is being erected on a plot facing the projected sports stadium in the Yad Eliahu quarter here. The plot, a gift of the Tel Aviv Municipality, complements the IL100,000 donation by the Phillips family (their second donation to the Scouts movement — their first contribution was for the scouts' house in Jerusalem which was officially inaugurated earlier this week).

The brief ceremony, held at the peak of yesterday's sharav, was concluded by a signalling demonstration by a group of girl guides and a parade of the various local scout troops.

("Visitors' Gallery" — Page 6)

Tel Aviv Stock Markets

	10/4	11/4
3 LINKED		
3½% Tahvi $	96	97
3½% Zmudot $	86½	87½
4½% Def. Loan	106½	106½
5% Hous. Loan H	103½	102
4½%	103	103
3½% P.E.C. 57/64	106½	106½
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	96½	96½
6% R. Hay. III	101	101
4% Fert. & Chem.	102½	103½
Local Author. 58/65	109½	109½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	107½	107½
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	102½	103½
5% P.E.C. 57/64	121½	121½
6% R. Hay. III	100	103½
Local Authorities	106½	106½
3½%/3½% C.-o.-L. LINKED		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	99½	98½
5% Pal. Elect.	b.100	100
6% Bank Leumi Invest	99½	99
ORD. & PREF SHRS		
P.E.C. Stock	536½	537
4½% P.E.C. 2nd Pref	464	469½
B'k. Leumi 'A' Ord.St.	460½	462
Gen. Mort. B'k. (new)	459	457½
Bank Leumi Inv.	417½	419
Rassco Pref.	194½	191
Otzar Hit. Havehudit		
Registered	317½	309
Bearer	400	400
Hous. Mort. Bank	153½	148½
Elbern Invest.	342	339½
Africa Pal. Inv.	260½	256
I.L.D.C. (new)	374½	368
Ata Ord. 'B'	309½	307
Ata Ord. 'B' (new)	—	—
Ata Def. (Reg.)	—	—
Moller Text	137½	137½
Phoenicia (Reg.)	118½	118½
Assis & Bej. Bro.	282½	282½
Pal Potash	327½	327½
Dead Sea Foun.	363½	359½
Teva	296½	294½
Pal. Cold Stor.	229½	227½
Paper Mills	184	184
Alliance	22.40	22.25
Delek	350	345
Delek 11/12	350½	350½
Jordan Explor.	100½	101
Nehushtan	137½	137½
Fert. & Chem.	132	131
Duhek	128½	134½
ISRAS		
Is. Rasco Inv. Co.	129½	127½
CURB		
Lapidoth	4.20	4.20
Naphta	138½	134½
Rassco (1960)	137½	—
Sheman	106	104½
Isr. Dev. & Mort. Bk.	161½	157½

B Buyers only C ex Div./Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND

Dollar Bonds	Weak
Index Bonds	Lower
Ord. Shares	Weak

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

Your Investment Advisers

When in PARIS do not miss
FREDDY
WORLD RENOWNED FOR FINEST
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U.S. Investor Buys Into Local Optics Plant

POST Economic Reporter

A sum of IL2m. will be invested jointly by the Government and Mr. Paul Kopilov of New Orleans in expanding an existing factory for optical and precision instruments, it was announced yesterday by the Treasury spokesman.

The factory was founded by Professor Emanuel Goldberg under the name Goldberg Instruments Ltd. Eighteen months ago the Government bought up 49 per cent of the shares, and Mr. Paul Kopilov has now purchased the remaining stock. The plant will probably be located in Rehovot, near the Weizmann Institute of Science, which has an Optics Department headed by Professor Joseph Jaffe.

Professor Goldberg, aged 79, will continue development activities in his own private workshop, and the contract allows him access to the facilities of the plant for the duration of his lifetime.

Notices to the Public

REGISTRATION IN THE ENGINEERS' AND ARCHITECTS' REGISTER

The Engineers and Architects Registrar hereby announces the opening of the following sections in the Engineers' and Architects' Register:

1. Civil engineering
2. Electrical engineering
3. Mechanical engineering
4. Chemical engineering
5. Architecture

Registration forms can be obtained at all branches of the Department of Public Works and at branches of the Israel Association of Engineers and Architects.

The following are eligible by law (para 9) to register:

1. Holders of a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering or architecture from the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology.

2. Holders of a diploma from a higher institute of learning in a branch of engineering or architecture, if both the diploma and institute are recognized by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the Council.

3. Holders of membership cards in an official union of engineers or architects or of registration certificate, or similar documents, in countries where membership or registration in the official union constitute qualification to engage in engineering or architecture, and the union or registration certificate are recognized by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the Council.

4. Those engaged in a branch of engineering or architecture for at least 12 years, and who prove to the Board of Examiners' satisfaction, either by work performed or other means, as laid down by the regulations, that they have suitable training, and conditional to their having submitted a request for registration within 6 months of publication of an announcement that a Section had been opened in the Engineers' and Architects' Register for the particular engineering or architectural branch in which they worked, as stated in the Board of Examiners will be appointed by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the Council.

The regulation issued by the Minister of Labour concerning proof of suitable training states:

1. If the applicant has proved that he is a regular member of the Israel Association of Engineers and Architects, the Board of Examiners will consider this a proof that the applicant has suitable training.

2. If the Board of Examiners is convinced on the basis of work performed by the applicant, its nature, scope and conditions of execution, and on the basis of documents proving his professional education, if such documents have been submitted, and that the applicant has the necessary theoretical knowledge, the board will consider the work and documents as proof that the applicant has the necessary training.

The six-month period for submitting applications according to para 9(4), ends on June 15, 1961.

B. BARSIN,
REGISTRAR-Director of the Engineers' and Architects' Register.

Ministry of Education and Culture
Department of Education for Adults
HAMAKHON LEHISHTALMUT
JERUSALEM

Summer Term 1961 (9 weeks) will open on Sunday, April 16.

Study Courses: Hebrew Language Improvement (for those with knowledge of Hebrew); Hebrew (spelling, expression, literature); Bible—Torah; Bible—Prophets and Hagiographa; Hebrew Literature; Geography of Israel; History; Psychology; Astronomy; Theatre; Music; Drawing Instruction; Landscape Instruction (3 courses); Chess; Photography Instruction; English (6 courses); French (2 courses); Esperanto.

Registration at the Department of Education for Adults, 13 King George Ave., 9-12 noon; and at the Hebrew Gymnasia, Rehavia, 6-8 p.m. (this week every evening; next week — Sunday, Monday and Thursday).

Studies in all courses once weekly between 6-8 p.m. or 8-10 p.m.

Particulars in syllabus obtainable at registration offices and sent to all applicants.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

The validity of authorizations for Income Tax deductions at special rates on wages for overtime working hours has expired on March 31, 1961.

Employers wishing to extend the period of validity of these authorizations are requested to submit applications, giving reasons, to the Advisory Committee for Overtime Working Hours not later than April 15, 1961. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

The address of the Advisory Committee is: The Assessing Officer, Tel Aviv 5, 11 Rehov Ha'atzma'ut, Tel Aviv.

A. Michaler,
Committee Coordinator.

"ARGAMAN"
Textile Dye Works Limited
NOTICE
is hereby given that a prospectus dated April 9, 1961, has been published in respect of an
ISSUE
of 93,750 Preferred Ordinary Bearer Shares of IL5 each
which will carry a cumulative preferred dividend of 8 per cent. The shares are issued to the public at the rate of IL9.60 a share.
The subscription list will open on April 16, 1961, and will close on April 17, 1961, but the Company reserves the right to close the subscription list before that date.
Applications for allotment of shares should be submitted to the Company through the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M., Main Branch, 19 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, in an application form which is available at the above Bank as well as at the offices of other banks and stock market brokers in Tel Aviv.
The issue has been underwritten in full by a consortium of banks headed by the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.
The Notice shall not be considered as an offer to the public to subscribe.

In My Opinion

By JOSHUA RON
Sales Promotion

FOR THE FIRST time in Jerusalem there's a new listening set up at Saphir's luxe shop.

Revolving merrily gaily spinning the tunes of today, and yesterday, the new turntable invites you to listen in earnest.

A selected, private, personal earphone enables you to listen to the recording of your choice without being disturbed and without disturbing others.

At Saphir's Music Shop, 6 Ben Yehuda St., you enjoy a wide selection of popular and classical records, and can purchase very musical instruments from Arab drums and fretted flutes, to violins and cellos.

IT WAS MUSIC in my ears when I was introduced to a pert, vivacious young lady at Comfort's yesterday, who was delighted to show me the latest Spring styles.

Gay, cheerful, bright, optimistic colours for Jerusalem's ladies, and handsome, quiet, sturdy and elegant men's footwear.

Quite tickled to me pink, she did, to see her so happy. Comfort, at 23 Ben Yehuda, brings new life to your legs this Spring, and a jauntiness to your step so that you'll dance with the joy of living.

As members of the Israel Fashion Coordinating Committee affiliated with Europe's capitals, Comfort assures you of the very latest styles.

TOURISTS love the latest styles. In fact, did you ever notice how well tourists are looked after here?

If you want to buy a gift you've hundreds of stores from which to select your take-home presents. Problem is, how to select the gift shop?

This, indeed, is a problem. Unless you're fortunate enough to read this column, in which case, follow Jerusalem's Jaffa Road into Princess Mary Street, branch off into Hakoresh Street, which is the one behind the main post office, and there you'll see the two magnificent, post-house lanterns of Charlotte's famous Gift Shop. Enter, please!

ANOTHER beautiful address is La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland! Repeat it to yourself. How lovely it is!

From La Chaux-de-Fonds come some of man's loveliest creations—watches by Marvin.

Marvin is one of the few watchmaking houses established for over a century. Always in the hands of the same family of watchmaking artisans and technicians, Marvin has always had a reputation for technical excellence and originality of styling.

You'll find Marvin watches in the best stores in Israel, in Duty-Free shops and aboard Zim ships.

SOMETHING you won't find on Zim ships is a fancy old Russian samovar we have at home that great-great-grandmother used for teamaking.

All I know is wife won't let anyone else use it nowadays. But we do get a lot of pleasure out of looking at it, and that's what you'll get when you visit S. Moussaieff's "Tarshish" antique shop in the Generali Building in Jerusalem.

Here you'll find nothing newer than 200 years old and many items hundreds and hundreds of years older than that, especially jewellery of bygone days.

IT WASN'T bygone days but only this week that I lunched at Jerusalem's Holyland Hotel and joined a group of tourists admiring the new Vigo display there.

Later in the day met the same tourists at Vigo's Fashion House itself at 21 King George and, to top it all, was personally pleased when they said they'd been reading this column.

So it is from column to hotel, to shop, and from shop to plane, from plane to home. At home, the charming, happy hostess, wearing her new Israel dress purchased with love at Vigo's and worn with pleasure at home.

AND IT'S AT home that the kids are beginning to search out last year's sandals in preference to their shoes. Must be that "after-Passover" glow of life!

But last year's sandals are small now, so went downtown to Uncle Gil at 51 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem, where was delighted to see what I call really sensible sandals.

Orthopaedically designed, Gil's Gil sandals are built to support the feet all over. You don't have to worry any more about the kids ruining their feet because of flat sandals. Gil's sandals have built-in protection! Even doctor says so!

BUT WHAT if you're not a kid? If you're having trouble with your feet, or if you just like to wear orthopaedic shoes in order better to look after your feet, then, in my opinion, you ought to try a pair of Dr. Rosen's shoes.

These modern, elegantly styled shoes are on sale at all good stores throughout the country.

By the way, they're marked especially not only on the sole but also on the inside, so look for the name "Dr. Rosen" to make sure you're getting what you pay for. There is also a special new range of men's shoes.

WEARING your new shoes, walk over to the sign of the elephant at 4 Strauss Street, next to Jerusalem's traffic lights. There you'll find an interior decorating firm called "Pil."

Pil is a shop you'll fall in love with at first sight because of its tasteful decor and its air of space and peace.

Pil is a furniture store with a difference. Here you will find interior decorators Kratz and Cohen whose very store bespeaks their knowledge of the art of furnishing a home, elegantly, masterfully, beautifully.

Cabinets, book shelves, couches, upholstery, and many other items will be carefully designed to your individual taste.

JOSHUA RON
Sales promotion, advertising, public relations.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
and the Board and Staff
deeply mourn the sudden and untimely death of
Dr. Erich Hurwitz
beloved friend and patron and member of the Orchestra Board for many years
and convey their heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our beloved
Dr. Erich Hurwitz
April 11, 1961, 226 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv
Hilde Soatberg-Hurwitz
Rachel Bird, daughter
Max Hurwitz
Grete Pasnir (née Hurwitz)
Selma Hurwitz
Frieda Sussskind (née Hurwitz) and families
The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, April 12, at 4 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. Buses will leave from 226 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, at 3.30 p.m.

We mourn the passing of
COLIN GILLON [Gluckman]
and express our deep sympathy to our beloved Katie Gluckman and Family.
WORLD WIZO EXECUTIVE

Sincerest condolences to the family of
COLIN GILLON
Ichud Habonim (Haolamit)
Ichud Habonim (South Africa)

Israelis from All Walks of Life Watch Trial

Holocaust Memories Haunt T.V. Showing

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 300 metres from the Beit Ha'am courthouse, hundreds of persons from all walks of Israel life followed the trial over a closed circuit television set installed in a large hall at the Ratisbonne Monastery. The 540-seat lecture hall was filled to capacity with the young and old, *sabras* and immigrants, many with personal memories of the Nazi Holocaust.

The audience quietly followed the proceedings, on the 14 by 10½-foot cinemascope screen. Occasionally audible were waves of murmurs, such as when Adolph Eichmann entered the dock and when Servatius questioned the competence of the court. The pervading quiet was broken by applause only once. This occurred when Attorney-General Hausner declared: "If there is a person in the whole world who can be neutral towards this crime, such a judge is not fit to sit in judgment."

The television screen gave the audience a close-up view of the trial. The camera moved from the judges' bench to Eichmann in dock, to the lawyers' tables, the benches, the public gallery and the translators' booths, merging candid close-ups of the participants with long shots of the court-room.

Transmission began shortly before 9 o'clock. When police opened the hall at 7.30 a.m. 35 persons were waiting outside. Throughout the court sessions small groups of persons waited outside for places vacated by spectators who left the hall. The crush that was expected did not materialise.

Many Orthodox Jews

Orthodox Jews were prominent in the audience, as were pupils of the strike-bound secondary schools. Children under 16 were not admitted. Some spectators said they had taken a day off from work to attend.

A random interview of members of the audience gave as the most common reason for coming a wish to "see what Eichmann looked like," with the addition of various adjectives. When Eichmann appeared on the screen for the first time, the audience seemed to jerk forward and all shuffling ceased. Eichmann's only utterance, "Jawohl," confirming his identity, released the momentary tension and viewers exchanged words with their neighbours. Many of those who understood German anticipated the court's Hebrew translation over the loudspeakers, for the benefit of spectators near them.

On the surface, at any rate, those who had not been involved in the Holocaust, such as members of the Oriental communities, seemed just as absorbed as those who had some direct connection with the tragedy.

Elsa Klein, a middle-aged woman born in Prague, had been in the camps of Birkenau Theresienstadt, and Auschwitz, and came to Israel in 1949. She was one of the first to queue up outside the hall. Mrs. Klein said she could not yet sort out her mixed feelings of satisfaction and bitter memories.

Sara Mintz, a grey-haired elderly woman from Bialistok who has been in Israel 28 years, lost her entire family in the Witebsk Ghetto. A self-employed dressmaker, she decided to take several days off to watch the trial. "If only I have the strength." Previously, she believed Eichmann should have been done away with when captured, but has since changed her mind. She now believes that the trial, among other things, will help to unite the Jewish people.

High School Student

Sixteen-year-old Nehemia Notti, a Jerusalem *sabra* and high school student, decided to employ his free time — during the high school strike — to follow the trial. He wanted to find out who the people were who had brought death to his mother's family in Hungary.

A 20-year-old parachutist, born in Kibbutz Tel Yosef, was on 24-hour leave from his camp in the north. Asked what had brought him to the hall, he said in brusque *sabra* style "You know what *tzionut* is?..." He added more softly, "Everyone should know what happened to our people."

Eli Shabbi was born in Baghdad when World War II began, and came here from Iraq 10 years ago. He and his friend, Eli Doddi, also born in Iraq, wished to understand the background of their "Ashkenazi brethren." They too thought the trial would be a unifying force.

Carpenter

A Jerusalem-born carpenter, Meir Nadav, 33, of a Yemenite family, also took time off from work. He had heard the shocking stories of what had been done to the Jewish people; he had heard of Hitler and Himmler, but until his capture knew nothing of Eichmann. Though the Oriental Jews had not been personally involved in the Holocaust, the trial will increase the interest of these communities in the fate of other sections of the Jewish people, he said. Plainclothes policeman Haim Buganim, who had the day off, and a 30-year-old Casablanca-born Jerusalem bus driver expressed similar views; they too had not previously heard of Eichmann.

The chance to see television drew a Jerusalem-born soldier stationed in the Capital, he confessed. A few others gave this as a secondary reason.

Economist

Arthur Falk, 60, an economic consultant born in Hamburg, left Germany 25 years ago, where he had been a prosperous banker. He differed with some other German-born Israelis, he said, and was unable to understand how people who had lost their families in the Nazi Holocaust could object to the trial because it meant the reopening of old wounds.

Shimon Redland, 32, only heard of Eichmann's capture when he arrived in Israel from Bucharest eight months ago. He did not read about the capture in Rumania. "I lost my entire family during the war... This is a great day." Eichmann's capture by Jews will serve as a lesson that those who persecuted our people will not escape retribution, he said.

The television system was installed by the General Television Network company of New York. Two young vice-presidents of the company, Richard Colton, of New York, and John Mayer, of Detroit, both Jewish, asked for the Israel assignment, as they felt that this way they could "contribute something to the Eichmann case."

EUROPEAN PAPERS GO BACK 16 YEARS

HEADLINES RECALL CONCENTRATION CAMP HORRORS

By TOM REEDY
A.P. Correspondent

LONDON. — The opening of the Eichmann trial transformed Europe's newspapers on Tuesday into editions which could well have carried a date of 16 years ago.

In bold, black type the papers splashed the same dread words and phrases that described what the Allied armies found in the concentration camps as they poured toward Berlin just about this time of the month in April, 1945.

The "Evening News" topped its first page with: "Belsen... Auschwitz... as the death names are read."

Indictment and Defence

Columns on columns were devoted to the reading of the indictment, the defence plea of "superior orders," and the challenge of Israel's right to try Eichmann. Much was made of Eichmann's appearance, balding and garbed in sombre black. The story shunted other world developments into the background.

Newspapers in European countries which felt the weight of the Nazi boot, and counted its victims of the concentration camps in the many thousands, treated the trial as news of the first magnitude.

In Holland, the Catholic paper, "Volksrant," printed 10 columns with six photographs on Tuesday morning. The "Telegraf" bannered: "Biggest murder trial in history, legion of dead in background."

Moscow radio announced the opening of the trial and aimed a shaft at the West German Government, saying: "It is with particular anxiety that the report on the opening of the trial was received in West Germany, where many accomplices of Eichmann are occupying high official posts."

In Prague, the Czech Communist Party newspaper, "Rude Pravo" echoed Moscow Radio, and said the trial "must produce evidence" against Eichmann's associates who are still at liberty. But "Rude Pravo" said it doubted that this aim would be accomplished because Israel had "assured the Adenauer regime against putting them in an unfavourable light."

Editorials in major West German newspapers on Tuesday reminded Germans that they are also responsible for the horrors of the Third Reich. The "Frankfurter Allgemeine," independent, wrote in a frontpage editorial:

Others Guilty Too

"First of all we shouldn't forget that Eichmann is a German... We Germans may wring our hands a hundred times every day and pray quietly the world may not accuse us for what happened 30 years ago — it won't help us and doesn't free us from anything.

"We should not think the man behind the bullet-proof glass wall and others of his kind are the only ones who are guilty... Neither should we seek our justification by saying that non-Jewish Germans also suffered horrors under the Nazi regime, and that other countries and peoples still commit crimes against their fellow-creatures and whole groups of their populations. The misdeeds from the midst of our people will not be atoned for by the fact that they are done by other people too."

However, the paper said nobody can expect that the Germans should now officially "accuse themselves of collective guilt. But everybody can urge us to confess our co-responsibility."

The "Frankfurter Rundschau," independent, commented similarly. "We must accept the fact that Adolf Eichmann is a German, too, and that we can't distance ourselves from him like from any other criminal, for he did his crimes in connection with a political state ideology which has become part of the historic German nature...

"It would be a self-deception to believe that these (moral) damages are as easy to remove as the fragments left by bombardments. Wealth cannot cure the soul...

"It is necessary to realise that there are still uncontrolled emotions in the German people and that a sincere self-recognition and the wish to fight against those emotions will prevent a repeat of the Nazi horrors..."

The Hamburg paper, "Die Welt," also independent, wrote in an editorial:

"Eichmann was one of the worst helpmates of a state which called itself the Grossdeutsche Reich — and West Germany is only a torso of that Reich. The Israelis acknowledge that this torso has taken on itself the historic mortgage of tais Reich...

"However, this does not relieve us from our duty to think about our personal relation to an ideology which once poisoned the world."

An editorial in the Munich "Suedddeutsche Zeitung" (independent) said that the generation of those who today govern public life is mostly the same as that which failed at the time of the Third Reich. "Many of the co-bearers of the great injustice hold posts and offices again... They are the fathers of a youth which is looking for examples... It is very important that those among them who can be morally approached become aware of the responsibility the past imposes on them and on us all — particularly under the auspices of the Eichmann trial," the Munich paper wrote.

The Copenhagen radical newspaper, "Politiken," said while the trial will be just and fair, and Eichmann must be judged for his crimes, "the way in which Mr. Ben-Gurion has spoken about the case can cause new anti-Semitism.

"Mr. Ben-Gurion will perhaps never understand this," the newspaper said.

Eichmann, flanked by two policemen, stands in the glass-walled dock as the indictment is read.

ELEVEN MONTHS TO THE DAY...

May 11, 1960: Eichmann, who had disappeared immediately after the collapse of Nazi Germany, was apprehended in Buenos Aires after a search of 15 years.

May 23, 1960: Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion informed the Knesset that Eichmann "is already under arrest in Israel and will be shortly placed on trial in Israel..."

May 25, 1960: Nitzav Avraham Selinger was appointed head of Bureau 06, which interrogated Eichmann and collected 3,500 pages of typewritten testimony from him. The Bureau set up headquarters at "Camp Iyar," the code name for Jalame Prison, outside Haifa.

July 14, 1960: Eichmann formally accepted Dr. Robert Servatius as his defence counsel.

November 22, 1960: The Knesset passed an Amendment to the Advocates Ordinance Law, allowing a foreign advocate to appear in an Israel Court.

January 31, 1961: The Knesset passed the "Courts (Offences Punishable by Death) Law—1961," which provides that a Supreme Court Justice will sit as President of a court which can mete out the death sentence.

February 22, 1961: Eichmann was served with the indictment.

February 26, 1961: The Eichmann trial court was named.

March 5, 1961: Bureau 06 was dissolved.

April 4, 1961: Eichmann was brought to Jerusalem to stand trial.

April 11, 1961: Eichmann Trial opens.

Nazi Claims :

'Eichmann Tried Saving 20,000'

By CARL HARTMAN

BERLIN (AP). — Did Adolf Eichmann once try in vain to save 20,000 Jewish women and children from the gas ovens? A former Berlin judge, himself sentenced for war crimes against Jews, says he did.

He is Dr. Max Merten, now 49 years old, who as a young man was a German military government officer in occupied Greece. He says Eichmann made the attempt and claims to be willing to tell his whole story under oath. But he will not go to Israel to testify, he says, for fear of arrest there.

This is the story that Dr. Merten, a bulky and fast-talking ex-Nazi lawyer, told me:

In April 1943, the Nazis were deporting Jews to death camps in Poland. A representative of the International Red Cross came to him with the idea of loading 10,000 Jewish women and children aboard two Red Cross ships in Salonika and sending them to Palestine.

Dr. Merten went to Berlin to see Eichmann about it.

"Eichmann was just a subordinate bureaucrat," he says. "We had lost Stalingrad. Even some of the convinced Nazis were beginning to see what would happen."

Eichmann, according to Dr. Merten, called an official to find out if it could be done "legally." The official refused, but Dr. Merten declares that Eichmann was willing to go ahead anyhow and won the support of his immediate superior.

Caught in Greece

The scheme eventually fell through, but Dr. Merten says it was not because of any reluctance on Eichmann's part.

After the war, Dr. Merten returned to Berlin and began to practise law. He was arrested while on a visit to Athens in 1957. A military court found him guilty of killing some Jews, mistreating and blackmailing others, and sentenced him to 25 years.

Less than eight months after his sentence, Dr. Merten was released and flown to Berlin. Arrested on arrival, he was freed 10 days later. In a year and a half, his case has not come to trial.

Price to be Put On Mengele's Head

HAIFA. — The Haifa Documentation Centre, headed by Rabbi Mordechai Nurock, M.K., has asked Auschwitz survivors in Israel to contribute IL1, and those abroad $1, each for a reward to be put on the head of Josef Mengele, the infamous Auschwitz camp doctor said to be in hiding in South America.

At the same time the World Association of Austrian Nazi victims here has issued a statement noting that, "although Eichmann was born in Germany, he was taken at the age of six to Linz (Austria), where another Adolf was raised."

The statement continued: "It is no accident that he was indoctrinated with hatred of the Jewish people there. Austria has always been the hotbed of anti-Semitism in Europe. In his book, 'Mein Kampf,' Hitler wrote that the anti-Semitic Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Karl Lueger, had been his spiritual leader.

"In Germany, Chancellor Adenauer has made a public statement concerning the German people's collective guilt. No such admission has ever been made by any Austrian Government since the war. Of the officers in the German murder machine, 30 per cent were Austrians," the statement concludes.

Pro-Eichmann Picket Held in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (Reuter). — Police arrested a 51-year-old man who paraded at the Frankfurt railway station yesterday with a placard describing allegations against Adolf Eichmann as "rubbish."

The placard said: "Eichmann a murderer? Mass-murderer? What rubbish!" In smaller print it said Israel had no right to try Eichmann.

Police said the man, whom they did not name, would be charged with approving of Nazi crimes. They said he was a turner by trade and came from a village near Gross-Gerau, south-west of here.

QUITTING. — Brigitte Bardot, 26-year-old blonde "sex kitten", plans to give up filming when her present contracts end early next year, her agent said yesterday.

Trial Dominates U.S. Press, T.V.

NEW YORK. — Major newspapers here Tuesday commented about the enormity of the crimes charged against Eichmann and agreed that his trial will carry more meaning than justice for this one man alone.

All television and radio newscasts gave extensive reports from their correspondents in Jerusalem. The trial dominated the front pages of most papers. "The New York Times" and the "Herald Tribune" both carried multiple-column front-page stories, with pictures of the accused Nazi receiving a medical examination, and of his food being examined as it was taken in to him.

Both papers also carried two full inside pages of pictures and text on the trial, including a detailed account of the indictments.

The tabloid, "Daily News," made its banner headline on the front page: "Adolf Eichmann — stand up. Trial opens — world watches."

The banner in the "Mirror" was: "Eichmann faces 30 accusers." Both papers carried pages of pictures of the prisoner, the courtroom, and the security measures being enforced around the court building.

"Colorless Criminal"

"There are crimes — historic crimes — so monstrous that they snatter the bounds of normal legal procedure and dwarf both the criminal and any punishment that may be inflicted upon him. Such a crime was the Nazi attempt to exterminate the Jews in Europe — a crime which led to the mass murder of six million men, women and children in Nazi concentration camps.

"And such a criminal is Adolf Eichmann, the shrunken, colorless little man who as an arrogant and ruthless Nazi officer became the chief executioner of the Jews and who now goes on trial before a tribunal of his intended victims.

"While it would have been better to have had this trial in Germany, it is a continuation of the Nazi war crime trials that began in Nuremberg after the war and continued and still continue in many countries, including West Germany itself... One unfortunate aspect of this trial is that it forces both the Israeli and German nations to relive the agony of the Nazi years and so could have deleterious effects on future relations within the free world.

"But here again the trial must be viewed in the proper perspective in which, as Premier Ben-Gurion has said, the Germany of Adenauer and the Social Democrats is not the Germany of Hitler, but rather the Germany that has made extraordinary efforts to atone for the Nazi crimes. It is in that perspective that the trial may provide a healing catharsis that purges both nations of a nightmare to the benefit of all free men."

The "Herald Tribune" lead editorial said: "There will be many questions to be asked at the trial of Eichmann, and Eichmann cannot answer for any but himself. What happens to this one man, whether he goes free, or is condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or is hanged from the highest tree in Israel, is perhaps of less significance than what his trial means to those who watch and remember, and look toward tomorrow.

"This is what men did, the Eichmann trial will say, this is what nations did, not in some remote fastness of time, but in our own day, before our own eyes. And perhaps by looking thus clearly upon what men did once, we may make certain that they will never do it again."

The trial will be "a kind of passion play" which the world must watch "with shame, with anguish, and with compassion," the "Washington Post" said. "The play will recount the most terrible tale in all recorded history of man's inhumanity to man.

"Whether there is social utility in this recounting — this reopening of hideous wounds not yet completely scarred — is subject, we think, to serious question. But sentient men can hardly fail to understand and experience sympathy with the impulses which have impelled the Government of Israel to undertake the prosecution..."

(Reuter, AP)

New Dormitory at Wizo Haifa Children's Home

HAIFA. — The dedication of a new dormitory building at the Wizo Children's Home in Ahuza on Monday, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolfson, brought a holiday mood to the 100 children who live there, to the staff of 30 who look after them, and to the delighted Wizo leaders from Israel, Britain and Australia. Among the guests and well-wishers were Deputy Mayor M. Flieman and the Australian Ambassador, Mr. J. M. McMillan.

The new building, which will house 32 children, was dedicated in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Sieff, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

The home, which occupies a 24-dunam tract, was established in 1942 for young survivors of the Patria tragedy, and has since served thousands of children up to the age of 17. Seventy per cent of its IL300,000 annual budget is borne by Wizo's Australian branch, and the balance by local social welfare agencies.

VISITORS' GALLERY

A GOOD SCOUT

Mr. Lewis E. Phillips began his active association with the American Scout Movement in 1938.

His involvement with the Israel Boy and Girl Scout Federation began at a meeting in 1952 with an Israel girl, Rachel Fraenkel, of Jerusalem, daughter of Prof. Avraham Halevi Fraenkel, the mathematician. She appeared before a meeting of the Jewish Committee of the Boy Scouts of America as a "goodwill ambassador" for the Israel Scouts. Learning that the Israel Federation was in need of a headquarters, "I began getting interested."

This interest took the concrete form of the handsome Phillips House of Scouting in Jerusalem's Valley of the Cross, dedicated last Sunday in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, leaders and friends of the Federation and Troops (the Israel designation: *Shvatim* — tribes) of Jerusalem Scouts. On Tuesday, the cornerstone was laid for another Phillips House, in Yad Eliahu, Tel Aviv. Mr. Phillips provided some $120,000 for both. He plans to help build yet another House, in Haifa. "It took some time, but it was certainly worth waiting for," he said after touring the Jerusalem building.

Mr. Phillips is Vice-Chairman of the Jewish Committee of the Boy Scouts of America, which looks after the special needs of America's 350,000 Scouts. (There are also Catholic and Protestant Committees.) Israel scouts, he said, have the same programme as the American scouts, "only more." In this frontier country, the scouts are imbued with the pioneering spirit which necessitates more activities outdoors and less at the school or synagogue. The biggest difference is, of course, the fact that here the boys and girls are together in mixed "tribes," which, he noted, makes for more social activities.

The Israel Federation is perhaps the only one in the world which is run entirely on a voluntary basis. Mr. Phillips plans to do something about providing it with full-time professional help. The Israel Federation has gone as far it can go without such help, he believes.

The Phillipses live at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He is Board Chairman of National Presto Industries, manufacturers of Presto pressure cookers and electrical appliances.

In Wisconsin, he has provided a large interdenominational summer camp for Scouts.

This is their first trip away from the U.S., and their visit here has been "a wonderful experience." *S. C.*

High Israel Absenteeism Partly Due to Social Causes

POST Economic Reporter

Almost 10 per cent of working days are lost through sickness and work accidents, according to a study carried out in 1959-60 in a metal factory in Jerusalem by Professor Walter Strauss and Mr. T. Gaaton, of the Hebrew University's Preventive Medicine Department.

This rate is considered "very high from all points of view," according to the study, which gives comparative figures for two American companies. In one of them, absenteeism for male workers came to 6.6 days a year (as compared to 22.1 in the Jerusalem plant). In the second American firm absence through sickness alone was 7 days a year (as against the Israel figure of 15.9)

Sickness accounted for an average of one day's absence per person for those in the first six months of their employment in the Jerusalem plant. This is related, the report deduces, to the fact that a worker achieves permanent employment after a four months' trial period, during which time he is anxious to avoid a record of absenteeism.

Several factors make it clear that some absenteeism is due to social causes. Among skilled workers only 6.8 days were lost through sickness, whereas the absentee rate increases evenly as the grades get lower, reaching 20 days for unskilled workers. Light illnesses varied among different national origins from a low of 8 days for the Israel-born to 30.4 days for those originating from Morocco and 31.7 days for persons from Iraq. One employee was appointed head of a working team in November 1959; his absences declined from 58 days in 1959 to 22 in 1960—although he showed continued genuine symptoms of gastric troubles into 1960.

Absence rates were twice as high for those suffering from poor social conditions as for those whose social position was good. The lowest absentee rate was achieved by workers in the 40-50 age group, and the second lowest by those over the age of 50.

The report concludes that insufficient attention is given in the factory to human problems. In addition, the report quotes Dr. K. Dror, of Kupat Holim, in a paper presented to an International Industrial Medicine Congress in Naples in 1954, to the effect that "the highly developed system of sickness benefits in Israel without adequate control is an incentive to absenteeism." Even for illnesses lasting three days, the worker receives 80 per cent of his gross salary and is then not charged income tax.

New Zealand and the U.S. grant benefits only for illnesses of seven days or more, whereas in Rumania the benefits range from 25 to 40 per cent of a full salary, according to the length of employment.

JAILED. — A former member of ex-Premier Menderes' dissolved Democratic Party, Mehmet Tozan, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by a court at Usak, western Turkey, for activities against the revolution and praising Menderes.

American Export Lines

We take pleasure in announcing the forthcoming sailings of the passenger liner Atlantic, 18,000 tons, 20 knots:

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Notice to Shippers to West Africa

The West African Lines conference on their meeting dated March 27, 1961, in London decided and announced an increase of 10 per cent on all freight rates to West Africa for cargoes shipped on and after June 1, 1961.

A further temporary surcharge of 10 per cent will apply to cargoes discharged at Lagos and Apapa, after May 1, 1961, as long as the present congestion prevails at this port.

This serves as notice to all shippers to West Africa that all freight rates will be increased accordingly after the above dates.

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Israeli Drivers Have 'Big Brother'

Automobile Club Fights for Their Rights and Aids Tourists

By MACABEE DEAN

ISRAEL'S motorists need a "big brother" to fight for their rights.

They are one of the largest groups in Israel without an organization to take up cudgels on their behalf. The Automobile and Touring Club of Israel (ATCI) — which has 2,000 members out of a potential membership of 30,000 car drivers and 25,000 scooter drivers — is planning to step into the breach. This is stated by Mr. Shlomo R. Arazi, President of the Club, and one of the two Vice-Presidents during Mandatory times. (The other Vice-President was an Arab; the President was an Englishman.)

The Club in the past has not been more active in many areas of interest to Israel motorists, Mr. Arazi believes, for two reasons: first, the tradition inherited from the pre-State period; and secondly, it has only been during the past few years that the number of private vehicles has climbed astronomically.

The Club was started as the Palestine Automobile Club in the mid 1930's to help British officers driving through Europe to their posts here. The Club's primary purpose was to provide them with international documents. But the Club did extend some amenities to the local population: it approved hotels and garages, and at Bat Yam it equipped a beach house and supervised a pension and a large restaurant.

With the State, the Club, under its new name, continued the same policy. It joined the International Auto Federation (FIA), with headquarters in Paris; The International Alliance of Tourism, (AIT), with headquarters in Geneva; and the Organization of Touring and Automobiles (OTA), of London, which serves as a sort of umbrella organization for the former two groups.

Three Services for Visitors

The Club today provides three services for foreigners visiting Israel or for Israelis going abroad:

1) It issues international driving licences (printing in 26 languages, including Hebrew) which are recognized in 90 countries. These licences are issued only on the submission of a valid national driving licence. The international licences are valid for one year, but long-term visitors to Israel may obtain a local driving licence by passing simplified tests conducted by the Licencing Office.

2) It issues international customs documents. These are of several types. The *carnet de passage* enables members to pass frontiers without making a deposit to cover customs against the possible sale of the car. It is backed by a bank guarantee. The *tryptique* serves the same function but is valid for only one country. Its advantage is that the bank guarantee is liable to be much smaller, since on the *carnet de passage* the Club demands a bank guarantee for the highest custom duties charged by any single country. The Pink Triptique, valid for one country (only in Europe or Israel), also includes a valid insurance policy.

3) Under the laws of Israel, the Club is the sole authority for issuing third party insurance to cover visiting drivers. This is done on the basis of the current foreign policy held by the drivers. In cooperation with the Insurance "pool" the Club also issues temporary insurance cover to allow foreigners to drive away from the port.

For Israelis within Israel, the Club is active in an entirely different group of fields.

It provides general legal advice (not specific advice to help a man facing a traffic magistrate).

Advice for Motorists

If the general public is involved, the club also takes up test cases. It fought the parking by-law in Tel Aviv half a dozen years ago, and it takes a keen interest in all matters of traffic regulations and legislation. A representative of the Club is a member of the Ministry of Transport's Legislative Advisory Committee. When cars were restricted to certain days or areas, the Club fought to abolish some of these restrictions. Its role in fighting the Jerusalem regulations is still remembered and praised.

The Club also gives technical advice in the three main cities. Against a small fee, it advises on car repairs, prices of used cars, and the exchange and sale of cars, and whether garage bills are too high.

In Tel Aviv, the Club has a special representative who prepares cars for the Licensing Office and takes them down himself. Thus members are spared wasting half a day at the Licensing Office.

The Club has also made arrangements with first- and second-class hotels, and some third, whereby motorists get a ten per cent refund on their bills. As for road service, it formerly had two motorcycles with sidecars to give "first aid" to motorists who had breakdowns. They patrolled the Jerusalem-Ramle and the Beit Dagon-Beersheba roads. The club paid for these sidecars and their drivers, while the petrol companies supplied the fuel.

Last year the British A.A. offered three reconditioned motorcycles. They were painted orange with black inscriptions. One of the old motorcycles was retained, so now the Club has four on the road.

They patrol the Tel Aviv-Nachshon road; the Nachshon-Jerusalem road (there are no garages on these roads except at Ramle and Shimshon); the Beit Dagon-Beersheba and the Tel Aviv-Natanya roads.

Club members are not charged and free assistance is also given to vehicles belonging to the Army, Magen David Adom and Fire Brigade.

But the Club mechanics are allowed to enrol members on the spot. This at first looks like a sharp piece of blackmail, but as a rule the motorist comes out more than even.

The membership fee consists of a IL5 entrance fee plus a IL10 annual fee (IL7 for motorcycle or scooter drivers). Few garage mechanics would charge less for driving kilometres to fix a breakdown.

Corporations and business firms can enrol their staff *en masse*, and the fee is only IL30 for the first five members. Foreign life membership costs IL15 including the badge. Members also get free "Barekhev," a monthly on transport and driving selling for 40 agorot.

Testing Van

The Club is now planning to introduce a testing van, which will test the engine, lights and petrol consumption. This will be a great help in preventing accidents and in helping car owners to economize.

Moreover, the Club has reached an agreement with the three major petrol companies, PAZ, Delek and Sonol. These companies give members a ten per cent reduction on the charges for servicing cars. On greasing and washing, which should be done about twice a month, a member can save IL1.

The Club also holds an annual gymkhana during Succot, and an annual rally during Passover week. The rally is a more serious affair and serves to test driving ability, road courtesy, hill climbing and brakes. This is organized by the club, whose members do the work, while Sonol finances the rally. Headquarters of the organization is in Beit Hadar, Tel Aviv where there is a club room, and where members can get international literature on touring, as well as maps, and advice on tourism and touring. The head office is directed by Mrs. Claire Nahmias, Executive Secretary.

SEVEN TASKS FOR THE ATCI

There are many fields in which the Club, to win the favour of drivers, should become active, according to a brief survey among drivers:

1) It should demand a complete overhaul of the licensing and car testing procedures as performed now by the Ministry of Transport. Recommendations laid down in the State Comptroller's report should serve as a guide.

2) It should conduct an inquiry into the fact that the overwhelming majority of persons taking their drivers' tests fail at the first attempt. Either the Ministry is to blame or,

3) The Driving Schools are at fault. These driving schools should be supervised;

4) The Club should fight for bigger and more convenient parking lots;

5) It should provide its members with a list of lawyers who specialize in traffic cases and can fight the driver's case in court;

6) Supervision of garage services — and bills — should be tightened up and better rest rooms provided.

7) The Club should fight for better roads, legible street signs, more safety precautions, uniform insurance rebates.

HEARD ABROAD

Quite frankly, I think that "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is a rotten book. It's juvenile, pornographic and dull.—Mr. Vladimir Nabokov.

I may be unreasonable, but I am not prepared to subject the future of Rhodesia to the hazards of a game of Russian roulette.—Sir Roy Welensky

Cricket is very interesting but very peculiar. Perhaps there is something special about cricket, but it is difficult for me to see it.—Mr. Ivan Kurdiukov, Soviet Ambassador to Australia.

NEW CAR MODELS

By A Special Correspondent

WHILE Israel's flashy Sabra Sport car was scoring a notable success at New York's Fifth International Automobile Show, its manufacturers — Autocars of Haifa — went on show yesterday with more modest models at the Palestine Automobile Corporation display rooms in Tel Aviv.

The Sabra Sport, claiming a top speed of 100 m.p.h. will not be seen on Israel's roads for some time yet, being aimed for export. This week Autocars predicted sales of 2,000 Sabra Sport models during 1961. Their price tab is $3,200.

The Sabra Sport car and the Susita models are of fibreglass. Though it seems people generally have not yet accustomed themselves to the idea of fibreglass bodies, its manufacturers point out, its shock absorbing qualities and claim that no person travelling in a Susita vehicle has ever suffered serious injury. The Sabra sport car carries a British Ford Consul engine, while the Susita has Anglia engines.

Autocars displayed its Susita station wagon, station de luxe and delivery vans. Whilst the latter looks little different from other delivery vans, the station wagons are still way behind in streamline design compared to similar vehicles of foreign companies. The Susitas have sold 400 vehicles in Israel and 300 abroad so far.

"Anglia" in Fashion

A MORE eye-catching display was held in the same showrooms some weeks ago, when the P.A.C. lined up its International Ford products. This was the first occasion that Israelis could look at small cars and pay for them in local currency.

Dr. Shaul Lifschitz, General Manager of P.A.C., said this week that the demand for the small cars has risen steeply, and singled out the "Anglia" as the car most in fashion. The world-wide publicity accorded this car last year after its 120,000 kilometre, 199 day driving test from Sicily to Hamerfest on the Lapiands and all through western Europe without a repair being needed, reflected also in sales here. The Anglia reckons on covering 15 kilometres to the litre of petrol. Its market price is IL9,000.

The German Taunus M-17, offered at IL13,000, now takes second place in demand among the new Ford models. The Taunus, too, is considered an "economy car" covering 13 kilometres to the litre.

Though it would seem that cars up to medium size would amply suit Israel's roads, the P.A.C. reports a continued increase in demand for the American "Comet" and "Falcon" compacts. These are in the IL15,000 to IL16,000 price range. Covering more parking space but fewer orders are the "Fairlane" and "Galaxie" models, carrying price tags topping IL20,000.

Motor Rally Tames Drivers

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

FOR the purpose of this article the population of Israel may be divided into two tribes, the Pedestrians and the Drivers. Though ethnologically and racially indistinguishable from one another and though intermarriage is widely practised, the two tribes have been on the warpath against one another for many years. The Drivers are numerically the smaller tribe, but are far more dangerous. Their chief weapons are the motorcar and the motorcycle.

The Drivers do not only assault the Pedestrians in large numbers (last year's casualty list: 176 fatalities; 1902 badly hurt; and 8507 slightly hurt), but do not shrink from tilting at their fellow drivers.

It should not be thought, however, that the Pedestrians are merely the victims of the aggressive impulses of the Drivers. When members of the two tribes meet on the warpaths—called streets and Roads — the Pedestrians often walk about in a manner which, if not by design, then at least by lack of caution, proves their own undoing.

One school of thought has advanced the view that peace cannot be brought about by any constabulary, however strong numerically, or by severe penalties, but only by education. Peace-loving members of the Drivers have formed an organization which tries to instill among their Tribe the virtues of neighbourly love for all man, Drivers or Pedestrians.

This civilizing body, known as the Israel Automobile and Touring Association, together with the Sonol Company holds an annual "Rally" in which the more savage instincts of the Drivers are sublimated in competitive displays and tests of driving skills.

Not a Race

This year's Rally took place on April 3 and 4 and covered routes of a total length of 663 km. "A rally is not a race" the regulations of the Rally say right at the beginning, probably to head off those diehard drivers who are not happy unless they can go faster than their competitors. Only 40 registered owners of cars ranging from small Goggomobiles to heavy American cars.

A Rally is not only no race, it is no picnic either. This year it was a test of endurance, especially on the first day when they were kept at the wheel for 400 km. in a stifling *sharav*, in the knowledge that without previous warning they might be watched for safe and courteous driving and road manners. Imagine you are in a hurry to reach your target within the prescribed time limit (not too slow and not too fast—or else!) and pass a stalled car, its driver peering into its entrails under the open hood. The courteous driver will stop and offer help. That is what the rally drivers did. Had they not, they would have had penalty points registered against them.

There were plenty of occasions for breaches of the good driving code: breach of traffic regulations, even if no traffic cop was watching; disregard of road safety; discourteous road manners to fellow drivers or pedestrians—all this apart from failure to stand up to the aptitude tests, like manoeuvring, reversing between closely placed barrels, backing up into a barely sufficient parking space; acceleration, brake and hill climbing tests.

From this ordeal of 663 km., 36 drivers (no women) emerged with creditable performances though with varying proficiency. The first prize of IL500 went to Amos Juravsky, driver of a Goggomobile; the second (IL300) to Yuval Stern, in a Volkswagen; the third (IL200) and fourth (IL100) to the brothers Amihai and Yedidia Soisl respectively. All the four winners are from Tel Aviv.

Only One Woman

Who are the members of this elite among the drivers? Just as the march of civilization turned ordinary men into "gentlemen," it is now developing the ideal of the "gentle driver." Among the 40 on the starting line was one woman, Henja Weiss, the wife of a Dan bus driver, whose ambition it is to add a bus licence to the one for cars and ambulances she already holds. Meanwhile she makes do with a tiny Isetta and did quite well but for a map reading error that disqualified her despite her excellent manners and considerable driving skills.

The most remarkable of all contestants was Alexander Laser, who as a boy lost both hands in a grenade explosion during World War II in Czechoslovakia. He came to Israel at the age of 15, learnt driving and was, at his insistence, admitted into the army where he was trained as a driver. He became a model motorist though he has since taken up sunprinting in Tel Aviv as a livelihood instead of driving.

NATURE NOTES

Goldfinch Gymnasts

ONE day a goldfinch *(Carduelis carduelis — Hukit)* sat on my sprinkler and drank. (When the weather is very dry, I always open the sprinklers slightly to let a few drops run down for the birds.) This shows that the bachelors' parties have broken up, and the birds will soon begin to mate. For the birds born in the past summer form flocks and during the autumn and winter can be seen assembled on the wayside thistles, in flights of twenty and more, always keeping together and offering a beautiful, colourful picture with their crimson masks, yellow wing stripes, and brown, black and fawn bodies. They are great gymnasts, swinging up and down on the thistles, often upside down, and, when they mate, they sing beautifully — in fact, I think they are the best singers we have, next to the greenfinches *(Chloris chloris — Yarkon)*. They also build the most beautiful nests, carefully woven cups of dried grass, delicately upholstered inside. As is usual, the lady does the building, and her mate only brings along the material, which she sometimes rejects scornfully. We have many other finches *(fringillidae)*, of whom I mention today only the European greenfinch, a race closely allied to ours. But while the goldfinch and our greenfinch are residents, the European greenfinch visits us only in winter. He is easy to know; though greenish grey like ours, he is distinguished by one bright yellow wing feather at the outside of the wing.

P.A.

AT THE CINEMA

Gable's Last Film

LET me say straight off that **The Misfits** (second week Orah, Haifa and Chen, Jerusalem) directed by John Huston, deserves the compliments that can be bestowed on a film — a non-stop story, tight direction, excellent shots of the Nevada landscape, vivid scenes in the streets of Reno, at the rodeo and during the mustang hunting; and the not-to-be-minimized acting of the late Clark Gable, which saves the plot from the potential reef of self-pity.

I wonder, however, whether Arthur Miller's script, by adopting the title of "The Misfits," was not forcing the plot into the framework of the symbolism, the wild horses, "misfits among horses" who redeem their "misfit" hunters when the latter free them. It might have been named "Three Men in Search of a Woman" and by that I mean the need for femininity in their lives. Here we have the significance of the second symbol, the uncompleted house which a woman converts into a home in its unfinished state. The divorced cowboy (Clark Gable) unceasingly regrets the loss of his children, symbol of domesticity. The ex-pilot (Eli Wallach) has a guilt complex over his wife's death through his not having had a spare tyre in order to fetch a doctor. The other cowboy (Montgomery Clift) left home on his widowed mother's re-marriage but spends his last dollars on telephoning her and calls for her when he is injured.

To them comes the woman (Marilyn Monroe) who has divorced her husband for no very clear reason except that she wants to shut out her past. It is she who introduces the feminine touch which includes pity but, it must be stressed, no transcendental pity; she remains within the bounds of this world and hence the strength of her performance. Gable intends to break her in by compelling her to witness the hunting; instead, her hysterical protest at the senseless slaughter tames the tamer. As the film ends, one really feels that the whole episode has purged and satisfactorily brought together Marilyn Monroe and Clark Gable. Clift and Wallach do as well as the two protagonists.

Chaplin Revival

THE **Chaplin Revue** (Armon, Haifa) consists of three early films, **A Dog's Life** and **Shoulder Arms**, both made in 1918, and **The Pilgrim** of 1923. Continuity between the three is supplied by a musical score composed by Chaplin and by introductory commentaries, the one on early film production in Hollywood, the other on fighting in World War I, given visually with text written and spoken by him. We are immediately struck by the freshness of the comedy which remains as good as new in spite of all the progress and changes in cinema. Surely this alone, forty years later, is a mark of genius, that a work made under one set of influences should present other and just as satisfying amusement to a second generation.

The 1918 films were made when Chaplin was still unspoiled by the intellectuals. He is simply the super-craftsman turning out superlatively good work, unconscious as yet of his strength. We do not have the little man disappearing down the long road. It is still basically a farce of situation deepened by Chaplin's own nature. In a "Dog's Life" he marries the girl and settles down on the farm. "Shoulder Arms" is a soldier's dream of capturing single handed (or rather with the help of the girl who represents romance) the Kaiser, Crown Prince and Hindenberg, and, although he wakes from the dream to reality, there is no sadness about it; we just laugh. The 1923 "Pilgrim" has reached the transition stage. "The Kid" is two years behind it, "The Gold Rush" still two years ahead, but we already feel that the spontaneity is departing and more conscious polish is being injected. The escaped convict finally walks off along the border, one leg in America, the second in Mexico, torn between return to a safe prison and a dubious freedom; life has its troubles.

A very good show, full of healthy fun.

H.

For Taylor Fans

Butterfield 8 (Esther, Tel Aviv) opens with Elizabeth Taylor waking from sleep in a strange bed and starting her day by drinking a glass of whisky and then washing her teeth in the remaining liquid. The tone for what follows is thus set.

Based on a story by John O'Hara and directed by Daniel Mann, the film recounts how Gloria, the town's leading light lady eventually discovers true love and yearns for a settled life and does all this through an ocean of talk. Elizabeth Taylor never seems to be much interested in her role but she certainly looks very beautiful and for many film fans this will be enough. English actor Laurence Harvey is reasonably convincing as her lover but Eddie Fisher is distressingly inept as the lady's childhood friend, a struggling composer.

Sob Story

ALTHOUGH it must be forty years since **Pollyanna** (Hod, Tel Aviv) was first filmed with Mary Pickford in the main part, this story of the poor little orphan girl who wins over a whole town apparently still — has what it takes, for it is filling the cinema for the fourth week.

The Walt Disney production features Hayley Mills as an engaging Pollyanna who always finds something to be glad about and Jane Wyman as the purse-proud aunt. The whole film has something of a "period" charm and it is still able to evoke tears as well as laughter from the youngsters. It is nice to see Adolph Menjou again, if only in the small part of Mr. Pendergast who does not really hate little boys and girls.

S.W.

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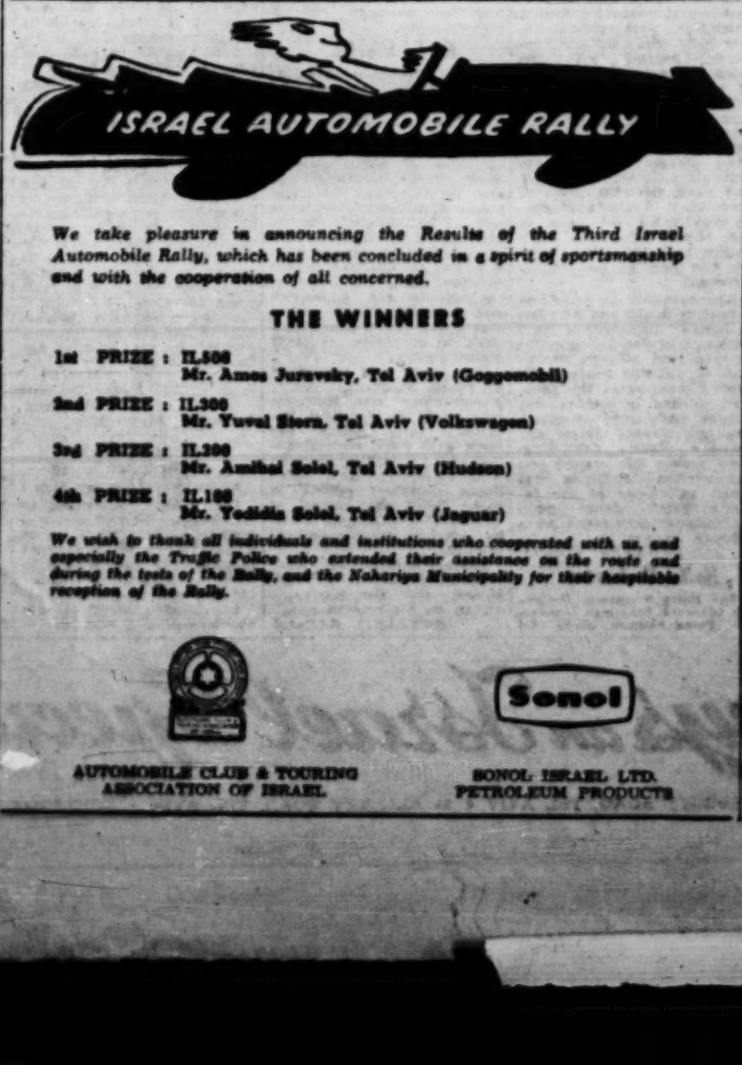

We take pleasure in announcing the Results of the Third Israel Automobile Rally, which has been concluded in a spirit of sportsmanship and with the cooperation of all concerned.

THE WINNERS

1st PRIZE: IL500
Mr. Amos Juravsky, Tel Aviv (Goggomobil)

2nd PRIZE: IL300
Mr. Yuval Stern, Tel Aviv (Volkswagen)

3rd PRIZE: IL200
Mr. Amihai Soiel, Tel Aviv (Hudson)

4th PRIZE: IL100
Mr. Yedidia Soiel, Tel Aviv (Jaguar)

We wish to thank all individuals and institutions who cooperated with us, and especially the Traffic Police who extended their assistance on the route and during the tests of the Rally, and the Nahariya Municipality for their hospitable reception of the Rally.

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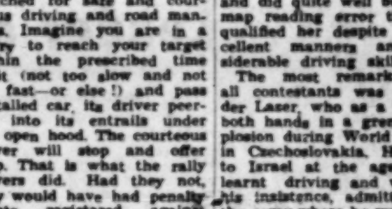

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DEFAULTERS AT THE U.N.

Secretary-General Has Fifty Million Dollar Deficit

By PHILIP DEANE

NEW YORK.

THE U.N. coffers are not empty, but the account books are in a mess. There is no question of Mr. Hammarskjold not being able to pay the bills; he knows where to get his hands on the $200 million he needs for the next 12 months. Moreover, if the Western countries and their allies think the U.N. useful, they can keep it going indefinitely. After all, President Kennedy speaks about a Western foreign aid effort of seven and a half billion dollars a year — $200 million would hardly be noticed in such an outlay. "But it isn't the money, it's the principle" seems to sum up the dispute around U.N. finances.

No Choice

The principle at stake is whether U.N. members can pick and choose what they pay for — according to the Charter they cannot choose. Article 17, paragraph two says: "The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly." No distinction is made between so-called normal expenses and extraordinary expenses, such as the Middle East force or the Congo.

It was over the Middle East force that the Communists first tried to differentiate on this point. They maintained that the U.N. had no business sending a force to the Middle East and that consequently, they would not pay. Here again, the Russians were wrong according to the Charter. Article One says: "The purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security, and to that end, to take effective measures for the prevention and the removal of threats to the peace ..." and Article 42 says: "The Security Council ... may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Clearly then, the U.N. Middle East Force and the Congo operation are the sort of things for which the U.N. was set up, rather than for an annual meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Moreover, Article Two paragraph two states that all members "shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter" and one of these is to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly. The Russians have defaulted on this obligation.

But the big blow is that France, a Western country, is now defaulting, advancing the very same reasons as the Communists. "We did not approve of the Congo operation," say the French, "so we won't pay."

Closer to legality is the position taken by 19 Latin American countries; these have not exactly refused to pay, but they have asked for a different method of sharing the expenses. The Charter provides for such revisions. The Latin Americans want to increase the share of the five permanent members of the Security Council, Britain, Nationalist China, France, Russia and the U.S. Dealing with "extraordinary" expenses such as the Congo, the Latin Americans want the main burden to fall on the Security Council members and on States "which derive benefit" from such operations. As the British delegate remarked, the expenses of a fire brigade are not paid only by those people whose homes catch fire.

Privately, the Latin Americans admit that their move is directed not against the U.N. but against the U.S., which, they say, "has always neglected Latin America; let the U.S. pay for the Congo. It is another form of aid to Africa."

The Latin American stand, whatever its motives, only confuses an already deplorable book-keeping operation. Book figures and real disbursements are not always the same but one can say that approximately $70 million are needed for the U.N. Headquarters and its branches, $19 million for the Middle East force and $120 million for the Congo.

Concessions for Poor

Members are assessed according to their ability to pay, with concessions made for the poorest. The five permanent members of the Security Council are expected to pay 65 per cent of the total. If Canada, India, Italy, Japan, the Ukraine, Australia and Sweden are added, then the top 15 countries pay 80 per cent of the total cost. The 50 smallest countries pay only 2½ per cent. Thirty of these each pay four-hundredths of one per cent only, whereas the U.S., the richest member, is assessed for 32½ per cent, Russia 13.6 per cent and France 6.4 per cent.

As it stands now, the Soviet Union and the Arab bloc owe $39 million for the Middle East Force. Various countries are in arrears even with their regular contributions; this is not too large a sum, about $6 million, and the U.N. expects to collect. The Congo in 1960 cost $48,500,000. The U.S. paid half, Canada, Britain, Eire, Australia and the Netherlands have paid their shares in full.

The U.S., in fact, has paid more than its share, a total of $24 million — 50 per cent.

So far, Mr. Hammarskjold's deficit is around the $50 million mark. To meet it, he has exhausted his $25 million working fund and borrowed from his technical assistance and aid-to-underdeveloped countries accounts. He has also received advances from the U.S.

Washington could take over the entire $93 million debt next December, then pay yearly the $40 million that other members will not give, as they should, for the Congo. Obviously the West will not let the U.N. go bankrupt. But can the U.N. afford to be subsidized by the West only? The Charter prescribes that those who do not pay may not vote when they are two years in arrears. But here again, who wants to force Russia out on such an issue and help her wreck the U.N. as she seems intent upon doing?

(OPNS)

NAMES IN THE NEWS: *Jose Miró Cardona*

Leader of Anti-Castro Front

By VICTOR ALBA

JOSE Miró Cardona who issued the call for Cuba's "second war of liberation" is a professor and a barrister. He used to occupy the Chair of Criminal Law in the University of Havana, and was President of the Barrister's Association in the Cuban capital. He opposed Batista from the beginning of the latter's dictatorship.

Miro Cardona is not a revolutionary but a liberal. He refused to come to any compromise with the dictator although he realized that the struggle against Batista would bring about no mere restoration of the conditions of formal democracy but a real social revolution.

In Batista's time Miró Cardona had to live abroad, negotiating between the various forces of the opposition to bring them to agreement. In July 1958 this led to the Manifesto of Caracas which severed relations between the Liberal and democratic conservatives of the island and Batista.

Castro's First Premier

When Castro came to Havana in January 1959, Miró Cardona was quite naturally made Prime Minister. His negotiating abilities rendered him indispensable for harmonising the different interests and points of view of the various groups that had rebelled against Batista. For at that time Castro knew that he had not been the only one nor even the first to take up arms against the dictator.

But Miró Cardona remained in power for only two months: Castro, with his speeches, his appearances on television and his promises, made all government impossible. Miró discreetly announced that he was resigning in order to make way for Fidel, whom he thus compelled to take the responsibility for power.

He was appointed ambassador to Spain. Castro's régime was at first on very good terms with Franco's government and continued to be so for more than a year, even when it had gone right over to the communists. When one of Castro's aggressive tirades provoked Franco's ambassador Lojendio to answer back in front of the television cameras, Lojendio was sent home, and Miró came back to Havana in January, 1960.

He was then appointed Ambassador to Washington, but never had the opportunity to take up the post. For in July he resigned and went into exile; he is said to have had a stormy conversation with Fidel Castro and to have been threatened with arrest, whereupon Miró decided to ask for protection from the Argentine Embassy, and became expatriated.

He was invited to the University of Puerto Rico, where a good many exiled democratic leaders of Latin America have been teachers.

Former Friends

The opposition that can be called revolutionary is made up of the old democratic parties that Castro swept away and of friends of Castro who separated from him by refusing to serve as instruments of the Communists.

This opposition relies above all upon action by the Cuban people themselves, upon political activity and propaganda and upon the possibility of establishing an anti-Castro front of Cubans without any American intervention.

This opposition declares, moreover, its will to maintain the conquests of the revolution, by giving them democratic content. The agricultural reforms and the expropriation of the big foreign enterprises are things that must remain. What must disappear are totalitarian politics, police rule, demagogy by television and governmental chaos.

And this opposition, of which Miró Cardona is, as it were, the intellectual core, has already established an organ of unity, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (the F.R.D.). This is composed of the old democratic parties (Auténticos, Triple A), of previous friends of Castro, and men of the Sierra Maestra who are now in exile or lying low in Cuba itself.

(FORUM SERVICE)

TODAY THE JUDGE NOT THE VICTIM

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

LESSON OF THE TRIAL

THE Eichmann trial was the subject of all editorials yesterday. It is very strange, writes **Herut**, that while we still remember with a feeling of anger the expulsion from Spain nearly 500 years ago, we have to our shame and disgrace been in a hurry to forget what the Nazis did to our people only a few years ago. For the first time in 2,000 years we, by virtue of our status as a sovereign state, are now able to bring to justice one of the architects of the annihilation programme, and perhaps the only ray of light to emanate from this trial will be in the form of a lesson to the world that Jewish blood can no longer be shed with impunity.

Hamodia (World Agudat) recalls Hitler's testament to his followers to continue in their efforts to destroy the Jewish people. The protests and misgivings from all parts of the world as to the victims' right to try their persecutor are a neurosis which does the protestants little honour. Those who clamour for justice today seem to have lost their sense of right and justice for what is the justice that can match the enormity of the crime? **Hatzofe** (National Religious) agrees that there is a risk of rousing the anti-Semitic spectre, but that there are also prospects of prodding the consciousness of the Jews the world over to unity and brotherhood, while **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that this is not the trial of one man, no matter how heinous his crime, but is against Nazism, genocide, the race doctrine, the nation-crushing German military machine and the destruction of part of the Jewish people. In that respect it is a universal-humanistic trial, not only Jewish. It has no political aim and the judges will be guided only by the dictates of justice.

Davar (Histadrut) writes that 15 years ago no one would have questioned the right of the victim to arraign his tormentor, no Jew abroad would have invoked the fear of anti-Semitism and the reaction of other nations. What is also on trial is the tendency of the nations to forget and to cause to forget the slaughter as well as to show that there is no security for a landless nation at the mercy of strangers.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) holds that history could have devised no better recompense than turning over the criminal to his victims who have been able to reach their homeland. The ancient injunction to "remember" will now materialize in all its starkness and will serve as a warning of the fate of a landless people and the nature of a nation gone wild.

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MARGINAL COMMENT

A MAN FROM LAOS

By David Courtney

I MET a man from Laos. There really is such a place and they have revolutions there, just as the newspapers say they do. The revolutions are not particularly bloody and the only people who know what they are about are the Russians and the Americans. The Chinese have a pretty good idea, too. Because the Russians and the Americans, from their opposing corners, know all about it, the newspapers and broadcasting stations quite properly tell the whole story in their different fashions, so that before we know where we are our geography has been extended and we have familiarized ourselves with the odd nomenclature of far-away Princes and their generals.

From all accounts the Laotians themselves don't hear much about their revolutions and don't care much. One revolution is pretty much the same as another to these people, who cannot be expected to take the same interest in such things as the Americans and the Russians do. That is what the man from Laos told me and he should know. What is more, the Laotians don't have a public opinion because there is no such thing as a general public in the accepted sense; and they don't take sides because they can't tell the difference between one side and the other. There is all the difference in the world between, say, the 'affair' and a Laotian revolution. Laos is a small, modest country — or would be if it could.

★

THERE is the capital, of course, named Vientiane, where the leading citizens speak French and in among their revolutions hold charming *salons* where everyone talks about the Paris production of Anouilh's Becket or the latest escapade of the Sagan. For the rest, the Laotians live here and there and have hardly any way of getting from here to there (although, according to what the newspapers tell, some few of the more restless ones do manage to get about a bit on Russian or American gun-carriers). The fact remains that what pass for roads are better avoided at the best of times and before very long will be soaked up in monsoon rains: so most of the Laotians stay where they have always stayed and know nothing at all about the revolutions that profoundly concern Moscow, Washington and Peking. Of course, if things go on the way our newspapers say they are going on, the news is almost certain to trickle through to the Laotians one day, and that will be a pity.

★

HEAVEN knows why these gentle people (the man from Laos said they were a gentle people) who know so much less about themselves and their interests than we do should be the subject of a world crisis and need a 14-nation Conference to turn aside some disaster or other that is said to be threatening them (or threatening Moscow, or Washington: one hardly knows any more).

Of course, it is true that the Laotians have a frontier and that across the frontier is Siam, or Thailand, and that if a Communist Government should set itself up in Vientiane that would bring Thailand nearer to the Soviet Union—or to Communist China, which I suppose is as bad — and add Saigon to the hazards besetting Western diplomacy and strategy in those distant parts. It is dangerous for little place like Laos, which one has never heard of before, to be alongside other little places of the kind one hears about from time to time because they have ports-of-call and are on the way to somewhere important. A consequence of such danger is that Vientiane, instead of being its hidden and gracious little self may have to give up its *salons* and the political indifference characteristic of it and put on the airs of a petty Washington or a petty Moscow and strut about talking of its place in Power Politics.

★

THE long and short of it seems to be that no country, however remote and accustomed to obscurity and however bad its roads, can be itself nowadays. Wider-ranging imperialisms than ever scattered beads and petticoats, now, subtly or crudely as the occasion warrants, rope in the little peoples of the world under the pretence of restoring or assuring their independence and then compete to bind them by ideologies or aid-programmes or both. It is not the ideology or the aid-programme that matters but the bitter competition between the donors: hence a Laos; even a Congo; and before long — who can doubt it? — an Algeria.

Logically, if the pattern of history were followed, such Power conflicts as those made evident by Laos would lead to a big war. Luckily they don't, and are unlikely to. The reason is not so much the obvious reluctance of the great Powers to risk a nuclear war as the changed policy of Soviet Russia, which relies nowadays on a policy of patient mischief which it is ready to interrupt the moment matters look like getting out of hand. The old sabre-rattling hullaballoos of the Stalin era have given way to apparent readiness every now and then to stop and talk. But Russia is usually pretty well advanced towards her goal when she does agree to stop and talk. One gets the impression that that is so today in Laos and that, when the 14-Nation Conference has had its say, the position of the present U.S.-backed government at Vientiane will be weaker than ever.

★

WELL, I met a man from Laos, where people don't know and don't care.

Jerusalem, April 12.

MUSICAL DIARY

Ein Gev Festival

EIN Gev's traditional Music Week was this year presented by local talent, as visiting artists had made their contribution with "West Side Story."

"Old and New", the title of the opening evening on April 1, included Blai K. Uphir's mimimg which was well received, and the Folk Dance Group of Yoav Ashtel with Ahuva Zadok which proved a disappointment.

On Wednesday night the Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra, under Michael Taube, presented a Divertimento by Mozart and Weber's "Euryanthe," with Frina Balzman as the successful soloist in Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto, as well as the "Variations Symphoniques" by Cesar Franck.

The last performance, "Salute to Degania," consisted mainly of theatrical presentations. Starting very late because of the cloudburst which had blocked the approach roads for some hours in the afternoon, it consisted of scenes from famous productions of Israel's theatre groups. The actors included Hannah Rovina and Aharon Meskin, of Habimah, Hannah Meron and Yosef Yadin of the Chamber Theatre, with Haya Sharon (in the absence of Meir Margalit) as the only member of "Ohel." The musical part of the programme, which started at midnight, featured Oedeon Partos, (violin), and Uri Zoepfitz (flautist), assisted by a string quartet (Markus Carmi, Litvak, Bregman) of young IPO members. There was nothing new in the programme, apart from Partos' "Ballade" which the composer played with Walter Aufhauser cooperating excellently at the piano. The performance of Leclair's Sonata, the two movements from Stamitz's Concerto in D, and Bach's Second Suite were on an extremely high level.

The musical treat of the week came quite unexpectedly on Saturday, with the singing of the Central Choir of the Ihud Hakibbutzim v'Hakvutzot. Under a conductor from Kfar Giladi and a conductress from Afikim, some fifty singers gave fine presentations of Bach, Purcell, Orlando di Lasso, and of songs by the Israel composers Sara Levi, Zahavi, Nissimov and Faktorl. Well balanced in volume and most pleasant in tone production, with sound musical interpretation, this choral group gave a fine impression of the valuable educational and musical work being done in the Kibbutz movement.

Kibbutz Orchestra

The Kibbutz Symphony Orchestra, Yahli Wagman, conductor; Ysrael Margalit, piano (Ashdot Ya'akov, April 8): Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G; Mozart: Piano Concerto in D minor, K. 466; Debussy: Petite Suite; Khatchaturian: 3 Movements from the Ballet "Gayane."

ABOUT four times a year some 80 players from kibbutzim all over the country gather for a few days' intensive study. In lengthy daily rehearsals (they are not paid for it, they just like music), they prepare a programme which is then performed before kibbutz audiences, with occasional excursions into the towns.

For the past few years, Yahli Wagman has been training and leading the orchestra, having proved time and again that he possesses professional knowledge, musicality, personality, teaching gifts and infinite patience, coupled with the talent to get the most out of his amateur musicians.

The strings acquitted themselves well in the Bach Concerto, though for the delicacy of Debussy's score the wind players are not too well attuned, lack elasticity and show different levels of proficiency. Ysraela Margalit played her solo part in the Mozart Concerto with ability and dedication, making the best of an old instrument.

Khachaturian served as a rousing finale, and here the orchestra displayed a performance of electrifying intensiveness and efficient execution of difficult passages. It proved once again that there are no bad orchestras, but only a really good conductor can get results from any group of players. Yahli Wagman proved his worth, and the excited audience was given an encore of the famous "Sabre" dance, quite an unusual occurrence at a kibbutz concert.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Haifa Orchestra

The Haifa Symphony Orchestra, Jacques Brazman, conductor, Frina Salzman, piano (Tel Aviv, Ohel Shem Hall, March 29): Cimarosa: "Three Brothers" Overture; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor, op. 37; Ram Da Oz: Metamorphosis for Orchestra; Schubert: Symphony No. 5 in B flat Major.

HEARING the Haifa Symphony Orchestra at long intervals enables one to dwell upon its progress and development. The string body seems to have grown considerably in sound volume and interpretative power and the cello in particular have developed quite an impressive sound.

The wind section is, however, still poor and nearly inaudible and Schubert's symphony sounded often as an arrangement for string orchestra. Much has already been said as to whether it is really necessary for such an orchestra to rely on foreign conductors. Now, Mr. Jacques Braveman's conducting is rather passive and often of an astonishing indifference. His accompaniment to the Concerto was dry and uninteresting and dragged the soloist's slow tempo even more. This reduced our enjoyment of Miss Salzman's performance, although it was musical as usual, with many beautiful passages and a brilliant tone.

Early Works

A CLOSING evening of Joachim Stutschewsky's works was organised recently at the Milo Artist Club.

At this concert Yona Pasnoh, the child pianist, played some of Stutschewsky's early works, composed 35 and 24 years ago. In these pieces Stutschewsky set himself a limited goal; but in his "Israel Landscapes" for piano (1950) he reveals himself as an effective writer for the piano and some of the pieces are impressive and powerful. Yet this work also reveals one of Stutschewsky's weak points: it lacks stylistic unity.

This work was performed by young Shoshana Shapira, a newcomer from Rumania who made an excellent impression and played the work with great understanding and musicality.

Rosa Sander and Arieh Sachs combined efforts in some additional songs of which "Nights without Sleep" by Rachel was especially beautiful.

Further contributions were by Julia Stutschewsky, Ruth Mense, and the octuagenarian on his beloved cello.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Readers' Letters

EICHMANN TRIAL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In his article concerning the Eichmann trial (your issue of March 31), Mr. Gilion writes, in the introduction: "... it is not clear whether history will regard the Eichmann trial as a great Israel triumph or a tremendous failure."

In my opinion, it should be neither; what it should be, and what, I believe, it is meant to be, is simply what it actually is: the trial of the arch-enemy of the Jewish people by Jews in their own free State — supreme justice being done.

Yours, etc.,
ANNY RUBNER

Tel Aviv, April 4.

CAR IMPORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I recently imported a new 1961 automobile, and upon extension of my temporary resident's visa, I went to purchase my 1961 licence plates and security stamp on February 20. I then discovered that I must pay IL135 for the full 1960-1961 fiscal year which ends on March 31, and then in April again pay another IL135 for the year 1961-62. In other words, I had to pay for the ten and a half months for which I did not have use of the car or, more correctly, I was obliged to pay tax on a car which did not even exist.

I do not feel that I should be exempt from all payment until the start of the new year but I think that it is certainly outside the realm of fairness to have to pay 100 per cent for a period of time 90 per cent of which has already expired.

Yours, etc.,
NORMAN HORN

Beersheba, February 24.

Treasury Replies

Under Para 6 (a) of the law, the defence stamp is payable by a person who is in possession of a private vehicle (for which he is obliged by law to have a licence) at any time during the period of the levy. It is clear, therefore, that even if the owner of the private vehicle had the car for only part of the year he must pay the levy in full.

A. MANDL
Inland Revenue
The Treasury

Jerusalem, March 17.

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a commentary to Mr. Peretz Berman's letter in your issue of March 20 about disrespect for pedestrian crossings, it may be worthwhile to publish the following examples:

In London, when I was about to cross a side lane — without zebra marks — I noticed a car approaching. I stepped back on to the pavement to let it pass. The driver stopped, insisting on my crossing first because it seemed to him my privilege since I had already stepped down from the pavement with one foot.

In Tel Aviv, where I fetched my six-year old granddaughter from her school in Hadar Street, as we crossed Ariosoroff Street over the zebra marks leading to Helsinki Street, an approaching car, just across the next zebra crossing, about 100 metres up the street, complained about our crossing by insolently tooting — and did not even slow down.

What is the reason for this striking difference in behaviour? My answer is:

The English citizen is used to doing his best to contribute to public order, convenience and security.

Most Israel drivers expect the public to do its best to contribute to the order that suits them best for their personal convenience.

Yours, etc.,
M. GUTMAN

Haifa, March 28.

ECONOMIC PUBLICATIONS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The demand by the firm of "Israel Periodicals" (in your issue of January 20) that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should discontinue its Economic Publications Department and leave to private initiative the publication of monthly bulletins on industrial matters seems surprising.

It is interesting to note that so long as this firm published the export catalogue, no demand or complaint was heard from them. Only now, after the award of this work by tender to other private publishers, has "Israel Periodicals" begun to voice criticism of the Ministry's policy.

The policy of our Ministry in this matter is to transfer its publications to private persons as much a possible, and the Ministry continues to do this, by the publication of tenders. The contract for the publication of the periodicals as well as the export catalogue was awarded by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to private printers after a public tender.

Yours, etc.,
A. HIRSHBERG
Director of Public Relations Department
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Jerusalem, March 8.

CINEMA ANNOYANCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an avid moviegoer, I eagerly awaited the municipal by-law forbidding smoking and particularly the cracking of sunflower seeds in cinemas.

It would be interesting to know why this law is not being enforced by the municipal inspectors.

Anybody in Jerusalem can disturb and annoy the whole audience by his uncivilized behaviour. Can't something be done?

Yours, etc.,
A. K.
(Name and Address Supplied)

Jerusalem, March 21.

GOING ABROAD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to the article "Israelis Turn to Sea Travel" which appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* on March 24, your reporter omitted to mention the following passenger ships which we represent:

T.S.S. Olympia, the popular luxury liner of the Greek Line, which runs a monthly service between Haifa, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Canada and U.S.A.

M.V. Athina of Kavounides Shipping Co. Ltd. which will start next month a weekly service between Haifa, Cyprus, Greece, Brindisi.

T.S.S. Hermes, the car ferry of the Epirotiki Lines, which will start connecting Haifa to Cyprus, Greece, Rhodes — and Venice once every eleven days from June on; was fully reported in another article.

Yours, etc.,
ALLALOUF & CO.

Haifa, March 27.

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